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MNATSAKANOV VIEWS REAGAN'S STAR WARS PUSH

LD302059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Mnatsakanov talk]

[Text] The United States intends to push ahead with its space militarization program which provides for setting up of a large-scale anti-missile defense system with elements to be based in space. This was confirmed yet again by President Reagan during his speech to the National Space Club in Washington.

Attempting to portray militarization of space as some sort of blessing, Reagan alleged that the crux of the matter here was peace and not war and that should the new military program be a success, a process reverse to that of twisting the spiral of the arms race would take place. In this context, he expressed dissatisfaction that the idea he had put forward had been received by the public as a plan for preparation towards star wars. Over to Eduard Mnatsakanov, political observer.

[Mnatsakanov] Hello, comrades. Reflecting on the activities of his government in the international arena, one of the doyens of American journalists, James Reston, comes to a clear, albeit unpleasant conclusion; in our country, that is to say in the United States of America, he writes in the latest issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, we have a strategy for war, but we do not have a strategy for peace. If there had been no other advance of Washington's bellicose diplomacy -- and James Reston's article is headlined precisely thus -- the events of the passing month would have furnished sufficient quantity of such evidence.

Let us recall facts that are universally known. The Soviet-American talks began in Geneva on 12 March, but already 3 days later, on the night between 15 and 16 March, the Pentagon deployed its medium-range nuclear missile weaponry on Belgian territory. Two weeks later, on 26 March, the White House wrestled an agreement from the U.S. Congress to manufacture a new batch of the MX strategic nuclear missiles. On the same day Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, began in Luxembourg to twist the arms of his colleagues, defense ministers from other NATO countries, having delivered a demand, an ultimatum to the effect that these countries should not only agree to, but also directly participate in the implementation of the American star wars program.

Recently, Weinberger stated that he had managed to persuade his NATO allies to lend unconditional support for Reagan's SDI. However, in my view, he is rather rushing events: Europeans are not so naive as the military clique from the other side of the ocean imagines. This is to say nothing of the extensive circles of the Western European public, which begins its traditional spring peace marches under the slogan "Hands off space!" However, even the ruling circles of the NATO countries, do, judging by all appearances, see the shortcomings of both the notorious transatlantic solidarity and the harsh discipline introduced by Washington into this group. News agencies report that the Danish parliament came out against participating in the development of space arms; that the Government has postponed its reply indefinitely; that there is skepticism in Great Britian. In a word, we have a certain amount of resistance, and even confusion.

It is possible that at long last Washington will succeed in overcoming the resistance and confusion and will crush its NATO partners, as has repeatedly happened in the past. But another thing is also certain: West European states are, apparently, aware that being involved in Washington's star adventures is yet another and very serious blow against their own security.

CHERNYSHEV WRITES ON U.S. PLANS FOR SDI

LD291911 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

The United States' Administration is trying hard to persuade its allies to follow Washington's course towards militarizing outer space. Use is made of various "arguments" in favour of the "star wars" concept. In fact, these "arguments" stand up to no criticism. As an example, one can refer to Paul Nitze, adviser to the President and the secretary of state of the U.S., who declared at the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies that a large-scale anti-missile defence system will be deployed in outer space only if its "invulnerability" is proved. Well, allies, don't be afraid. Nothing terrible will happen, but please invest money into "research".

By the way, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger set a fixed deadline for pondering -- exactly two months.

In itself, the assertion might be capable of comforting someone, although this is hardly the case. Analysing other statements by U.S. officials leaves not a trace of the "comfort". These statements acknowledge that the opposite side will by all means be compelled to adopt countermeasures to penetrate the anti-missile defense and, probably, to destroy its key elements, but the United States, having developed the defence against ballistic missiles, will continue perfecting it, expanding and developing measures against the countermeasures. Thus, Richard Delauer, until recently an under secretary of defence, confessed that the enemy may under any circumstances suppress the U.S. defence when it really wants that. However, he said, there is a counter-countermeasure for every countermeasure.

That is where confusion comes up -- one advocate of "star wars" assures that the system will be deployed only if it proves to be "invulnerable", while the other claims that it will be deployed in any case, but its "invulnerability" will be maintained through constant expansion and perfection of its integral elements.

The conclusion that can be drawn from this example is far more serious. Willy-nilly, Washington officials confirm that the United States is seeking to launch an arms race in a new area -- in outer space, the race that has no end and is extremely costly. They suggest "competition" in the spending of immense resources to develop an anti-missile defense, penetration means and ever new systems of defending the anti-missile defense system.

The U.S. Administration is stubbornly seeking to bring home to the American people and its allies that security should be strengthened through developing and deploying fundamentally new, ever more dangerous armaments, rather than through holding effective, honest talks that would result in a mutual reduction of nuclear weapons. Indeed, this is the largest deception inthe nuclear age, fraught with a danger for all of mankind.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON SHULTZ' REMARKS IN AUSTIN

LD302359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] The Reagan administration is cynically using the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms as a shield for implementing its military programs. Speaking in Austin, Texas, to the Council for International Relations, Secretary of State Shultz declared that the United States must hold talks with the USSR from the notorious position of strength.

In this connection he advocated an all-out buildup of U.S. military potential and the implementation of major Pentagon programs for a buildup of strategic offensive systems, primarily the MX intercontinental missiles. Seemingly mocking elementary logic and good sense and obviously ignoring the lessons of recent history, he claimed that alledgedly a further buildup of means of destruction was the direct road to success of the talks. With special zeal and ardor Shultz publicized the dangerous Pentagon plans for militarization of space. The Reagan administration's course is provoking mounting protests in the United States. Schroeder, a member of the House of Representatives, called on the Reagan administration to halt the undermining of the talks in Geneva.

U.S. PRESSURES ALLIES FOR SDI RESEARCH HELP

PM291235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "Commentator's Column": "Pentagon's Ultimatum"]

[Text] Washington has officially called on 17 states -- U.S. military bloc allies -- to take part in scientific research work within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program. It is an unprecedented case in diplomatic practice: This formal note has been sent not by the U.S. State Department but...by the Pentagon. None other than Defense Secretary C. Weinberger presented 13 NATO colleagues, gathered in Luxembourg for a session of the bloc's Nuclear Planning Group, with the two-page message which reads very much like an ultimatum. In the form of an order, the Pentagon boss demands: "You will send me within 60 days notification that you are interested in the Strategic Defense Initiative research program." Similar ultimatum-type demands have also been made on France, Japan, Australia, and Israel (it is still not known who handed them over -- surely not the U.S. military attaches?)

Washington's strong-arm methods vis-a-vis its own allies have been provoked by the U.S. strategists' growing irritation with the "disloyal" behavior of the junior partners, who have been in no hurry to demonstrate "unanimous" commitment to the "star wars" plans. The White House recently expressed "extreme indignation" at the public speech by British Foreign Secretary G. Howe, who dared to mention the dangers inherent in "star wars." The increasing criticism of this program by prominent figures in Western countries has provoked anger on the Potomac. This is why Washington resorted first of all to behind-the-scenes arm-twisting and now to the ultimatum.

The flagrant pressure from across the ocean has several aims. The allies' involvement in scientific research work within the Strategic Defense Initiative framework would make them coparticipants in the adventurist program for militarizing space and undermining the process of nuclear arms limitation and reduction, and would deprive those countries of the opportunity to promote the success of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. In addition, as Weinberger said longingly, "we need all the help we can get" -- scientific, technological, and financial. In other words, the U.S. military-industrial complex wishes to transfer to its partners a considerable part of the huge burden of spending on militarizing space. According to the sarcastic remarks of the West German weekly VORWAERTS, the U.S. allies are being forced to pay for something which would only pose an even greater threat to their security. As many Western figures note, all this may result in even greater dependence on the senior partner.

It is obvious that whoever yields to the overseas pressure and joins in the preparations for aggressive space weapons systems will be acting against the basic interests of their own country and will assume the grave responsibility for the pernicious consequences of such actions.

L. PONOMAREV ON W. EUROPEAN INVOLVEMENT IN SDI

LD292106 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Reagan Administration is intensively masterminding the West European governments to join in the design of space weapons within the framework of the notorious "star wars" program. In an attempt at deceiving the public, the Washington leaders are using as a cover for their plans for a militarization of outer space claims that the point at issue is so far research work rather than production and deployment of space weapons. Some people in Western Europe, in particular, in the commission of the European communities are pretending that Washington really means research rather than the creation of a first-strike space system. Acting under cover of talk on "research programs" the commission of the European communities proposes that the countries of the "Ten" increase their budget appropriations on research work to create "advanced technology" for "star wars."

Western Europe is known to be packed with all types of American nuclear weapons. Now the U.S. Administration is out to add to this arsenal also a combat space system. According to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the system will include from several hundred to more than 2,000 combat space stations in orbits girdling the earth. Each such station worth almost a billion dollars will be fitted out with weapons concentrating millions of watts of energy in a beam...A country having a defence shield, however imperfect it may be, may be tempted to launch the first strike against the enemy, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES points out in this connection.

It is a very apt comment, as it is precisely to this end that the U.S. Administration is developing its "star wars" program. Within the framework of this program, the role of Western Europe, as in so-called "limited," "small" nuclear wars planned by Washington, boils down to serving as a war theatre, a zone designed to be a target of a retaliatory strike. Washington is obviously planning to sacrifice Western Europe in the name of its interests.

Two years ago, U.S. Secretary of Defence Weinberger was quoted by the Canadian TORONTO STAR as saying that the creation of an outer space-based anti-ballistic missile defence system would be one of the most frightening prospects one can imagine. Yet today Weinberger, the U.S. Administration advocate the preparation of an outer space-based system, i.e. the same "frightening prospect." [as received]

Such preparations, whatever they may be called -- "research" or "experiements" remain preparations by the United States for war, threatening the very existence of the population of the West European countries.

W. EUROPEANS OPPOSE U.S. 'SPACE ADVENTURES'

LD291921 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1940 GMT 27 Mar 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Europeans -- and not only the broad public, but also the ruling circles of the NATO countires of Western Europe -- do not want, will not accept, and fear the space adventures of the White House. The transatlantic contradictions are evidently becoming so serious that in the view of the director of Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs, Admiral James Eberle, this whole dispute could bring about an unprecedented split in NATO.

It is difficult, in a short review, to go into the details of this controversy and describe all the worries and doubts that are rife in Paris, London, and Bonn and in some of the other NATO capitals. But, put briefly, they amount to this: First, European experts and scientists see no real possibility at all of Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative being feasible; it can only lead to an uncontrollable arms race, since the other side, naturally, will not stand by and do nothing. Second, in the capitals of Western Europe there is a fear, and not without reason, that implementation of Reagan's space program will strike a blow at their own security because talk of the possible setting-up of some common space umbrella, intended, allegedly, to protect both the United States and Western Europe, belongs in the realm of absurd phantasy. And, finally, a third point: In Western Europe it is assumed, again not without reason, that Reagan's plans, if they are not renounced, could wreck the Soviet-American disarmament talks -- if anything can derail the Geneva talks, it will be the star wars. East-West relations would, at best, be frozen, and at worst, they could take a sinister form -- so writes the British SUNDAY TELEGRAPH.

Very many people in the countries of Western Euorpe think likewise. They are sincerely interested not in worsening but in improving relations between East and West, in detente, and in strengthening peace and the security of peoples.

We in the Soviet Union are utterly opposed to allowing the Geneva talks to be turned into a sort of screen, concealing a further speeding up of the arms race. It is quite obvious that if the nuclear arsenals of both sides were frozen, then this would, to a very significant extent, help to solve the shole complex of questions under discussion at Geneva. That is our position, and, as international reactions to Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the European and of the whole international public.

REP BROWN VOICES 'SERIOUS WORRY' OVER SDI

LD010842 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 1 TASS -- U.S. Congressman George Brown (Democrat, California) voiced serious worry over the attempts of the Reagan administration to avoid discussing the "star wars" programme at the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. This position, he said in a statement released here, is a grave error because the unwillingness to discuss the "star wars" problem badly subverts prospects for accord.

The lawmaker dismissed the White House's assertions that the programme had an exclusively "research" character. Obviously, he said, the administration is going ahead with the programme which will call for decisions on testing and deployment already in the immediate future. The decision to test components of the system, George Brown stressed, would mean a violation of the 1972 treaty limiting ABM systems, which obliges the sides not to develop, not to test and not to deploy components for systems of underwater-, air-, space- or mobile land-based ABM defences, The Strategic Defence Initiative, the congressman added, encourages competition in offensive weapons.

U.S. SCIENTISTS CITED ON NUCLEAR DANGER

PM291012 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Mar 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Scientists' Warning]

[Text] Washington, 27 Mar -- Nuclear war will have catastrophic consequences for all mankind. This was stated by the participants in a representative conference which has opened here at the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. They are examining the results of the new research done recently on this question.

Well-known U.S. scientists and specialists, including G. Rathjens, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, S. Schneider, deputy director of the National Center for Atmospheric Research, and many other well-known representatives of the U.S. scientific world stressed in their speeches that any exchange of nuclear strikes would cause irreversible changes to the earth's climate and atmosphere. They noted that as a result of such a catastrophe mankind might be totally annihilated along with the earth's flora and fauna. The speakers pointed to the frankly insane nature of the so-called "concepts" of "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war, preemptive strikes, and similar theories being hatched by the Reagan administration.

FURTHER ON GRINEVSKIY REMARKS ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD291531 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- The Soviet Union's proposal on basic provisions of a treaty on the non-use of military force, based on the joint intiatives of socialist countries, evoked far-ranging responses at the Stockholm conference, Oleg Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation to the Stockholm conference, said in answer to journalists' questions. "We tried to take account in out proposal of the considerations and ideas put forward both by neutral and non-aligned countries and by NATO members. To this end the Soviet Union proposed that the treaty include the commitment to hold emergency consultations, make inquiries and supply relevant information in the case of a danger of war and use of armed force," the leader of the Soviet delegation stressed.

Touching upon the reaction of the United States to the proposal to ban the use of military force, Oleg Grinevskiy noted that the Western countries led by the USA claimed even at the beginning of the conference that it was not a proper venue for the consideration of that problem. Eventually, however, they had to admit that it was logical to raise that question. Not a single participant in the conference is now against the examination of this initiative of socialist countries. However, Western delegates only discuss the possibility of a mere reiteration of the principle of the non-use of force as it is formulated in the U.N. Charter and in the Helsinki Final Act, and even that in the context of unilateral confidence-building measures proposed by them. If we write the U.S.-proposed formula as an equation, there will be zero on one side and the entire package of the NATO proposals on the other. This is not a serious approach to talks, Oleg Grinevskiy stressed.

Especial importance in the present-day international situation, given the aggravated threat of nuclear war, is attached to the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Oleg Grinevskiy pointed out. The USSR assumed this obligation. If its example were emulated by the other nuclear powers participating in the conference, mainly by the USA, Britain and France, a turn would be made towards stronger trust and towards lessening the risks of armed confrontation in Europe from the point of view of its most important aspect, the threat of nuclear attack.

Neither the USA nor the other NATO nuclear powers dared oppose that proposal. However, they tried to remove that question from the agenda under the pretext that the mandate of the Stockholm conference ruled out debates on problems relevant to nuclear weapons. The leader of the Soviet delegation noted that in reality not a single line of that mandate prevented examination of that most important problem of our time. The point is that the West fears lest that proposal subvert the concept underlying NATO's doctrine of nuclear warfare.

Restrictions on the scope of military exercises, which sometimes are so large that one can hardly tell them from troop deployments for actual combat operations, will also play an important role from the point of view of lessening the threat of war in the present-day situation, Oleg Grinevskiy continued. For instance, the NATO "Autumn Forge" military exercises last year involved more than 300,000 troops. This fact causes special worry among many neutral and non-aligned countries. In view of this circumstance, the delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR and the USSR thought it necessary to table at the conference a document suggesting a ceiling of 40,000 troops on the scope of military exercises.

Describing the political atmosphere around the Stockholm conference, Oleg Grinevskiy said: "The Reagan administration's course of carrying through its 'star wars' programme and the continued deployments of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe consitute a poor backdrop for the proceedings of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures."

GROMYKO ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY PUBLISHED

LD312235 Moscow World Service in English 1510 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] On 22 April it will be 115 years since the birth of Lenin, the founder of the world's first worker and peasant state. Lenin made a fundamental contribution to formulating the tactics and strategy of a socialist foreign policy and to shaping its diplomacy. How the Communist Party and the Soviet state are implementing Lenin's foreign policy principles is the subject of an article by the country's foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko. It has appeared in the April issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, a collective publication of the communist and workers parties of more than 60 countries. Here are some excerpts from this article:

The class-oriented and socialist character and contents of Soviet foreign policy, Andrey Gromyko says in his article, are embodied in its fundamental Leninist principles, working class internationalism, and the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Working class internationalism is the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy and takes the form of consistent support for the revolutionary and liberation movements of the working masses and the oppressed peoples. Applied to relations between socialist states, working class internationalism assumes its highest form, socialist internationalism. Typical of the countries of the socialist community is a Marxist-Leninist-oriented interaction of the governing communist parties, state bodies, and social organizations, an intensive development of economic integration and the effective coordination of foreign policy activities.

Along with genuinely equal rights, mutual respect, and sovereignty, these relations are marked by fraternal friendship and comradely mutual assistance. Cooperation harmoniously combines national and international interests. In the field of foreign policy, Andrey Gromyko says further, one can speak of a single strategy of the socialist countries. A special role in coordinating their international activities is played by conferences of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Strengthening friendship and cooperation with the brother countries will continue to have the highest priority in the international policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

In pursuance of the efforts begun under Lenin, the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko says, has done much to hasten the triumph of the Africa, Asian, and Latin American peoples' struggle for liberation. This struggle, which received a powerful impetus as a result of the 1917 socialist revolution in Russia, entered a new period of upswing with the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, achieved 40 years ago with the decisive participation of the Soviet Union. Determined action by the USSR has more than once enabled newly independent states to stand firm against imperialist meddling in their internal affairs. The opportunity to draw upon the solidarity and help of the Soviet Union to this day continues to be vitally important for many of them. The Soviet Union is rendering extensive political, economic,and other support to the liberated states.

The Soviet Union considers that no state is entitled to interfere in the internal affairs of another, to impose on nations systems that are alien to them. A milestone in the efforts to protect the sovereignty of independent states and the inalienable rights of the nations was the adoption of the resolution on the impermissibility of state-sponsored terrorism passed by the UN General Assembly at its 39th session on the basis of a Soviet draft.

A stern verdict was passed, Andrey Gromyko writes, on such manifestations of state-sponsored terrorism as the United States' occupation of Grenada, its gross interference in the affairs of El Salvador, the undeclared war launched by the United States against Nicaragua, American-sponsored Israeli aggression against the Arab states, and the actions of the racist regime in South Africa. Preventing and abolishing dangerous hotbeds of tension and military conflicts caused by imperialist bullying is viewed by the Soviet Union as an example of internationalist solidarity with the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples, and as an important sector in the fight to strengthen world peace. Andrey Gromyko then notes the positive role played in world politics by the Nonaligned Movement countries which, he writes, have become an influential antiwar and anti-imperialist force, and, the Soviet Union, he continues, views it accordingly.

The Soviet Union steadily champions Lenin's principle of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, and seeks to make it standard practice in international relations. The policy of peaceful coexistence is regarded in the Soviet Union as an important element in dealing with the most vital problem of our times -- that of banishing war from the life of humanity and asserting a stable, just, and democratic peace on earth. Efforts to attain this goal naturally have nothing in common with concessions to the militarist circles of the imperialist powers.

Soviet foreign policy, Andrey Gromyko says, integrates consistent efforts for peace with a firm rebuff to aggression. Andrey Gromyko points out that ever since 1946 the Soviet Union has been calling for the complete abolition of nuclear weapons. From the platform of the United Nations the Soviet Union pledged not to use those weapons first. In the Soviet Union's opinion an agreement could be concluded even now on completely ending nuclear weapons tests. He also reaffirms the Soviet proposals to freeze nuclear arms as a step towards their subsequent reduction.

The Soviet Union considers any use of force in space, from space with respect to the earth, or from the earth with respect to space, should be banned without delay. Andrey Gromyko notes the importance of the joint initiative of the socialist countries aimed at bringing about the conclusion of a treaty on mutual nonrecourse to military force between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

It is important, he says, to maintain and consolidate the process begun at Helsinki 10 years ago by the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Indeed, the barometer of the political weather in the world depends to a large extent on the state of affairs in Europe. We face the worsening of that weather with the beginning of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Federal Germany, Britain, and Italy. There is no ignoring the fact and we shall certainly not ignore it, that here and there there is a resurgence of forces that have to this day not given up hopes of revising the borders established in Europe following the Second World War.

The postwar realities, Andrey Gromyko says, were born as a result of the great victory over fascism. They are set down in the agreements of the members of the anti-Hitler coalition on the postwar structure, in bilateral treaties between a number of states, and in the Helsinki Final Act. The Yalta and Potsdam agreements, which have for 2 score years now formed the groundwork of European and world peace, have become fundamental to international law and no one has the right to undermine them. To work resolutely to prevent another world conflagration from breaking out -- that is the crux of the undertakings assumed by the victor powers. This is also reflected in the UN Charter and the Soviet Union is faithful to its solemn pledge.

Guided invariably by Lenin's behests, our country, Andrey Gromyko concludes, will continue to follow a foreign policy aimed at promoting the triumph of the socialist cause and securing a peaceful future for present and coming generations.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD311935 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Mar 85

["International Observers Roundtable' With Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, editor in chief of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy editor in chief of IZVESTIYA; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

MSZMP Congress

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello there, comrades. The 13th MSZMP Congress, held this week, showed with renewed force that confident economic and social development is guaranteed in the fraternal countries, that they uphold the rights and interests of their citizens in the best possible fashion, and that they are the main bulwark of peace on earth. Comrade Kadar, the party leader, said that it was a fundamental achievement that the socialist system had given people confidence in life and in their future. Hungary has no unemployment, no street people, who number in the millions in the capitalist countries. None of these countries can compare with Hungary as far as the rate of economic development is concerned. Since 1950 its national income has increased fivefold, and industrial production tenfold. Its well-known achievements in agriculture are the result of public sector and cooperative production. Individual peasants constitute just 1 percent of rural workers in Hungary, and, correspondingly, provide 1 percent of the agricultural output.

[Gerasimov] This topic was discussed at the plenum of the BCP Central Committee, held in the town of Plovdiv. Issues related to the intensive development of Bulgaria's agriculture and food industry on the basis of the latest attainments of the scientific-technical revolution were discussed. It must be said that overall the production of agricultural output in Bulgaria -- grain, meat, milk, and eggs -- has risen considerably in recent years. A production level of more than a metric ton of grain per capita has been reached. In terms of per capita production and consumption of a number of the basic agricultural products, Bulgaria is now among the foremost countries.

[Yefimov] I was in Bulgaria recently, and would like to convey two of the main impressions I gained from this brief tour of the country. In the first place, there is the vast scale of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation, and, as a consequence of this cooperation, there are numerous ties among people. There is direct cooperation between enterprises, departments, and ministries. For instance, the (?Biroye) combine in Stara Zagora and the Moscow Krasnyy Proletariy works are jointly making a new series of robots. There is cooperation among scientists, specialists, doctors, and journalists, and that means that friendly personal relations are being established, together with that high degree of mutual confidence which assists matters and which brings our countries even closer.

The second thing I should like to note is the multitude of examples of research and experiments in the economy and agriculture being carried out in Bulgaria. Their objective is to find rational forms of management, to raise labor productivity, and to increase the volume of production. Bulgaria is following our experiments and the experiments being conducted in other socialist countries very closely; they adopt all this, and try it out in practice.

Here is one example. Everywhere in Bulgaria there are agrarian-industrial complexes; in the vicinity of the town of Petrich, however, there is an industrial-agrarian complex.

This is more than a nominal difference, of course. In Petrich, all the processing enterprises have become the property of agricultural cooperatives; previously, they belonged to the state. In 4 years, the cooperatives have bought up all these enterprises from the state. In this case the processing enterprises do not dictate terms, which, more often than not, had not suited the farmers in the past. They belong to one owner. They have become a link in a single chain. The first results of the work of this industrial-agrarian complex are most encouraging.

[Sobolev] Returning to the congress of Hungarian Communists, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the participants in the congress noted that the strength of the socialist community lies in its unity. They declared their loyalty to the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism and the Leninist policy of friendship among peoples; and they called the Soviet Union the most reliable bulwark, the guarantor of the independence of Hungary in the construction of a developed socialist society.

Among the 43 foreign delegations, a delegation from our country attended the congress. Its head, Comrade Romanov, reminded the Hungarian comrades that at the March plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the primary precepts of the party and Soviet state were named: that fraternal friendship with the countries of the great socialist community should be protected and strengthened in every possible way, and that everything in our power should be done to enhance its role and influence in world affairs. As is well known, Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is developing in various spheres -- politics, the economy, science, and culture. Here is an example. Soviet-Hungarian trade turnover in the current 5-year plan period is to increase by more than 50 percent, and will approach R40 billion.

Arms Talks

Of prime importance not only for us, but also for the destinies of the whole of mankind, is the united, active stance of the fraternal countries in defense of peace, in the struggle for the halting of the arms race and disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, as well as the prevention of the militarization of space. As you will know, Soviet-American talks have started in Geneva thanks to the Soviet Union's initiative. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole world is now hoping for the success of these talks, and the Soviet Union has a sincere desire for a successful accord. At the same time, our country is resolutely against these talks serving as a screen for someone to cam-camouflage a further arms race. It is very important that everything necessary for the success of the talks be implemented, and that the parties refrain from anything that does not favor the talks. As is well known, the Soviet Union is proposing a freeze on nuclear arsenals and a halt to the deployment of new missiles. Naturally, the talks will not be favored by the U.S. Congress' allocation of funds for an additional 21 MX missiles, by the continuation of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Under pressure from Washington, Belgium has agreed to start deployment of cruise missiles on its territory, although, as opinion polls show, three-quarters of the population of Belgium are opposed to this decision.

The chief problem of disarmament at the moment is to avert the space arms race, and actions which go in the direction of that arms race naturally do not promote the achievement of an accord at Geneva.

[Gerasimov] Perhaps I ought to add something on the subject of these MX missiles. To a significant degree, this vote to allocate $1.5 billion for a fresh batch of missiles -- 21 of them -- is of a symbolic nature.

It is, of course, a serious addition to the U.S. nuclear arsenal, but it must be said that that arsenal is already very, very large.

[Sobolev] The figure has recently been reported as 26,000 warheads.

[Gerasimov] Here we have 21 missiles; each of them actually has 10 warheads, so that makes a total of 210 warheads. But Reagan and his administration made quite unprecedented efforts to push the $1.5 billion for these missiles through both houses of U.S. Congress. Reagan then called it, quote, a vote for peace, unquote.

They explained it in the following way: They need these missiles in order to show American determination at the talks on disarmament. This is evidently some kind of reverse logic, because we say, let's freeze the nuclear arsenal, let's reduce it, and the United States says, yes, in principle, we are ready for that, but we will first build up these nuclear arsenals. Anyway, U.S. observer James Reston wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Reagan hadn't persuaded the Congressmen of the efficiency of the MX missiles as a weapons system, he had just frightened them. Reston draws a further conclusion: We have a strategy of war, but we have no strategy of peace. American observers, who are at present writing quite a lot about these very missiles, have come to the conclusion that the U.S. Administration adheres to an old political theory, according to which it is much more important to inspire fear than trust. Really, we see here efforts taken from the notorious position of strength -- that is, an attempt to dictate at the talks, which naturally the Americans will never succeed in doing, because the talks should be held on an equal basis. This whole story with the MX to put it diplomatically raises questions about American sincerity at these talks. As regards the military and technological side of the issue, this story makes us alert because these are first-strike weapons; these missiles are vulnerable, according to American data; they can be only used as first-strike weapons. We can also add the missiles that are being deployed in Belgium, West Germany, and Britain; the United States would like to see them deployed in the Netherlands; they have already been deployed in Italy. These are also first-strike weapons.

[Sobolev] Now, you were talking about the doubts about sincerity of the American side, Gennadiy Ivanovich. In connection with that I would like to quote the American paper THE WASHINGTON POST, which once noted that of all the shows of insincerity now surrounding the discussion of the star wars problems, the most dishonest is perhaps the one which maintains that somehow the creation of a system in the spirit of star wars will put an end to the arms race. A report by the Brisith OBSERVER that the United States of America is secretly preparing a weapon capable of penetrating the space anti-missile defense of a potential enemy completely justifies these words about dishonesty. It seems to be common knowledge that the arms race has always been a competition between, say, for a start, the sharpness of the sword and the firmness of chain mail, more than between armor and shells; emergences of antiaircraft artillery forced no one to stop the production of aircraft, and the development of antitank guns has not halted production of tanks; they have merely become more complicated, heavier, and more expensive. The same, as we can see, is happening to the star wars program. The Americans themselves are making preparations to build both the armor they are talking about and the shells for these star wars. What is their assertion worth that space weapons guarantee salvation to the people, that they will lead to the elimination of offensive weapons? The main point is that the United States has undertaken this program with, quote, peaceful intentions, unquote; so dishonesty -- the word used by THE WASHINGTON POST -- is very appropriate, perhaps is not even strong enough.

[Gerasimov] But some Americans, roughly speaking, are buying it, in the sense that Americans want -- well, who wouldn't wish it -- want to be protected, want to feel somewhat more comfortable.

[Sobolev] But instead of protection they are offered a new spiral of the arms race.

[Gerasimov] Right, because in our nuclear age defense can be only along a track of disarmament and not along the track of some sort of technical defense, the way it could have been depicted in the years of the World War II, say, in the prenuclear age. Let's take air defense, for instance: It was considered good and adequate if a certain percentage of bombers was downed; if a couple of bombers reached their targets, this was considered a good air defense. On the other hand, antimissile defense has to be completely effective, because one missile that breaks through is strong enough to destroy the entire target with its nuclear might. Nevertheless, Reagan trades in hope; he is attempting to inspire an absolutely false hope that it is possible, in one way or another, to find a technical solution to the whole problem and to survive under some sort of mythical shield.

'Pressure' on U.S. Allies

[Yefimov] Last week might be called a week of intensified pressure on the U.S. allies and intensified U.S. attempts to delude them. Washington dreams about getting them to join it star wars plans, that is, join its course aimed at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. West European countries, displaying discipline within NATO, for a long period of time were reserved toward the U.S. plans to militarize space. They did not pronounce their attitude out loud; and if they did, it took such a highly veiled, diplomatic form that it could be understood in different ways. But the last 2 weeks show that that is now changing. Officials in Britain, the FRG, France, and a number of other countries have let it be known that they not only do not share the enthusiasm of the White House about the star wars of the future, but that they oppose them. For example, that was the way in which the Conservative British newspaper THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH summed up a speech by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the newspaper wrote, rejected the plan put forward by the U.S. President for setting up nuclear defenses in space as being an expensive, unrealistic, and potentially dangerous fantasy. Dumas, the French minister of external relations, also rejected the allegedly defensive nature of the U.S. plans. The American plan, the minister said, leads to overarming. That is what the militarization of space would become, and consequently it would mean an increase in the risk and in the danger. This plan does not accord with the desire to ensure security.

[Gerasimov] There is a very curious twist, I would say, here as to why Britain and France in particular do not like the American antimissile defense plans: they understand that if an arms race starts in this field, and if -- theoretically -- let's say the Soviet Union creates similar antimissile defenses to those they intend to create in the United States, then the British and French nuclear forces, which are relatively weak, will turn out to be redundant. This is something that worries them very much.

[Yefimov] But this is not the only thing. Washington gave a hostile reception to its allies' statements. Richard Perle, assistant to the U.S. defense secretary on political issues, turned up immediately in London and accused Geoffrey Howe of depicting the American plans in a tendentious light. Another highly placed Washington official stated that what the Europeans were doing was simply whining. The U.S. Presidnet himself was forced to intervene and ovserve that Great Britain's foreign secretary was not the government of the country.

But the office of the British prime minister reacted immediately, saying that a speech of that kind, that is, the speech by Sir Geoffrey Howe, had without any doubt received the go-ahead from Margaret Thatcher herself. In short, the differences in approach to Washington's star wars have made themselves clear, and the crude attempts to snub the West Europeans have not yet brought any success.

[Gerasimov] But now, indeed, the United States is trying to involve them in scientific and research work in this field.

[Yefimov] There you are right, and they have changed the record. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, sent a letter to all of his NATO colleagues, and also to the defense ministers of Japan, Australia, and Israel, containing a request that joint involvement in research work into space militarization should be examined.

[Gerasimov] A timetable was given.

[Yefimov] In other words, they decided in Washington that the allies should be tempted by large profits, but they did not forget to stipulate that a mere 60 days were allowed for reflection by the allies. They had to say either yes or no within that period.

[Gerasimov] But West Germany has already said that it cannot give a yes or no answer within 60 days. Australia has already said no. The Danish parliament....

[Sobolev, interrupting] The FRG has demanded additional information.

[Yefimov] Nevertheless, it shows how unceremoniously, crudely, and openly Washington is dragging its allies into a new twist of the arms race.

U.S. 'State Terrorism'

[Sobolev] Here I would like to mention another event that took place this week. A U.S. Senate committee approved yet another appropriation for something bad. I am referring to the fact that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate decided that the administration should be allocated $12.5 billion for so-called foreign aid, that is to say, basically for the maintenance of various terrorist regimes, in Israel, South Korea, Pakistan, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and others like them. They are the ones that carry out the U.S. policy of state terrorism in different parts of the world. Over the past few days they have been displaying their zeal -- or, to use an expression of Israel's defense minister, they have been doing good work. Zionist occupiers in Lebanon have made their iron-fist methods -- as they say in Tel Aviv -- harsher still. This is what these amount to, and I quote AFP: Intensive fire in every direction as the Israeli soldiers enter the village; the use of bulldozers and mass operations to destroy houses and shops; mockery of the temporary UN forces in Lebanon, and so on and so forth. A few days ago the Lebanese representative at the United Nations once again considered it necessary to draw the attention of the Security Council to the piratical actions of the Israeli occupiers in his country. Clearly he didn't choose to do more, because a little earlier the United Staes had vetoed a Security Council resolution condemning this piracy.

In the Republic of South Africa police repression has reached new heights. According to data provided by democratic organizations no fewer than 70 people were killed and about 1,000 were wounded during a peaceful demonstration. Western journalists have calculated that since the autumn of last year the number of people who have died at the hands of the police in the Republic of South Africa has reached 250, and that this year -- according to the same journalist's calculations -- will evidently be a record one in this regard. Racial disturbances in South Africa are now taking place constantly and are taking on an ever-increasing scale.

[Gerasimov] Of course, it is said, and rightly so, that for both Israel and the racists of South Africa the implementation of their policies of suppression -- of Arabs in the case of Israel, of South Africa's native population in the case of the South African racists -- would be impossible without support from the United States.

South Africa Violence

[Sobolev] The United States has capital investment in the Republic of South Africa mounting to $10 billion and is also that country's main trading partner, obtaining strategic raw materials from it.

[Gerasimov] Yes, the United States calls its relations with the Republic of South Africa a polity of constructive engagement. But of course, now that the shots are ringing out and the bodies of Africans are falling, the United States is expressing distress in connection with the continuing violence and is recommending that there be a dialogue between the groups of population in South Africa, but....

[Sobolev interrupting] But if we are going to talk about violence -- excuse me, Gennadiy Ivanovich -- their indignation is greater over the violence of the Africans, that is to say those people who are trying to restore their human rights; their attitude is quite tolerant towards the violence of the police.

[Gerasimov] I would also like to note the fact that what has taken place and what is taking place in South Africa, the shootings once again, show the absence of any evolution on the part of the government towards reform, reform even of apartheid. I remember how, a long time ago, 25 years ago, when I was a young journalist, I wrote about the Sharpeville shootings for TRUD, and I remember that it seemed to me to be so out of step with our civilized day and age that of course it had to end fairly quickly. A quarter of a century has gone by and generally almost nothing has changed. This shooting took place right on the very same day. The special UN Committee Against Apartheid adopted a declaration a few days ago to mark the 25th anniversary of the bloody violence in Sharpeville. This declaration discusses the continuing crimes of the ractists of South Africa. A report by the UN secretary general was also published which points to yet another side of the problem, the fact that the activities of the transnational corporations -- for whom it is very advantageous to invest money in South Africa, because labor there is cheap -- that the activities of the transnational corporations make it possible to preserve the apartheid system.

Central America

[Sobolev] The United States has other allies that are no less bloody. It has its junior partners in Central America, too, according to the foreign aid program we have already mentioned, the White House has requested $750 million for El Salvador and Honduras. The administration is also hoping to get from congressmen permission to spend $14 million which have already been allocated in the current fiscal year for the needs of the counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua. What is important for the U.S. Government is not so much the sum itself as the position taken by Congress, its approval; with this approval, the administration would like to expand its actions against Nicaragua, which has already been talked about in the United States. The actual resources for the Somozists are being found by the White House in the general appropriations for the reaction in Central America. Everything there is intertwined: the Somozists cooperate with the death squadrons of Salvador. The Honduras regime makes its territory available to the Somozists for bases and trains Salvadoran soldiers. Weapons obtained by El Salvador and Honduras fall partly in the hands of the Nicaraguan contras.

In return for services rendered by the Somozists these two Central American countries ask Washington for new and larger handouts. Moreover, American soldiers after their maneuvers in Honduras, leave behind their weapons and equipment for these counterrevolutionaries. Finally, the White House has now launched active steps to collect resources in addition to those of the U.S. budget. Millions have already been collected among active anticommunists in the United States and other countries, in the Western Hemisphere in the main; and this so-called golden ray has even given rise to suspicion in the Congress. The U.S. Government is also counting on Israel, which has already thrown in large sums of money and weapons for the Somozists, and to whom the United States will be forking over $3 billion in the new fiscal year. In the Organization of American States the U.S. representative has attempted to organize an anti-Nicaraguan front and to bring back something similar to the atmosphere that reigned a quarter of a century ago when Cuba was excluded from this organization. But the quarter century has not passed in vain. The countries of Latin American are in favor of a peaceful solution of the problems of Central America, and one further piece of evidence on this is the fact that despite the maneuvers of the United States aimed at hampering the activity of the Contadora Group, this group is agin meeting on 11 and 12 April to continue its search for a political settlement in Central America.

[Gerasimov] The U.S. President himself periodically attacks Nicaragua. So, on Monday, 25 March, he reviewed the situation in Central America, and again accused Nicaragua of representing a threat to the region, of exporting an allegedly communist revolution to the whole of Central America, that is, not recognizing that the roots of the revolutionary process taking place are accounted for by local causes, are accounted for by the American policy of support for dictatorial regimes which is being pursued by the Reagan administration.

[Sobolev] Also by economic backwardness, which again is caused by dependence on the United States. U.S. companies have for many decades been plundering Central American countries, which have been turned into banana republics, as they put it.

[Gerasimov] Well now, Reagan is making complaints against the Sandinistas. For instance, he says: How awful, they have produced their own Karl Marx postage stamps. Reagan further accused the Sandinistas of, you see, permitting a mission of the PLO to open in Managua. But, by the way, this is after all the decision of a sovereign state.

[Yefimov] Incidentally, it was a UN decision to recognize this organization.

[Gerasimov] It was a UN decision.

[Sovolev] Essentially, the Washington leaders are inventing the most absurd pretexts for the sake of continuing the undeclared war against Nicaragua, which has already brought immense destruction and casualties to that country: Over 8,000 people have died; 6,500 children have been orphaned; and economic losses have exceeded $1.5 billion.

[Yefimov] The situation around Nicaragua is now truly alarming. American troops are arriving in Honduras. We are told that they will taking part in the major military maneuvers, the biggest in the entire history of this region. The first maneuvers will be taking place under the name of Ahuas Tara [Big Pine]. They will take place in April. Four thousand U.S. servicemen will be taking part in them. Three thousand more American soldiers and officers are about to take part in other maneuvers codenamed Universal Trek. U.S. tank units are being moved up to the Nicaraguan border, and the U.S. Navy is being brought up to the shores of Nicaragua.

Altogether 12,000 U.S. soldiers and officers will be concentrated in Honduras. Add to this some 15,000 Somozists, who are in Honduras and add in the Honduran soldiers: The upshot is, on a Latin American scale, very large military forces.

[Serasimov] Well, what must the Nicaraguan Government do?

It has now made the decision to freeze the construction of schools and public institutions, because they are forced to mobilize the population into repulsing an aggression.

[Sobolev] But even in these circumstances Nicaragua has taken a peace initiative, undertaking not to acquire new kinds of armaments and agreeing to return to their homeland 100 Cuban military advisers.

[Yefimov] On the other hand, the United States, and in particular the State Department and the Pentagon, are whipping up a propagandist campaign in every possible way. They have just brought out a joint report about the Soviet threat and about the Cuban threat. This report is false and has been entirely fabricated. Why is all this being done? The U.S. Administration is intimidating congressmen who are soon to vote on whether or not to appropriate $14 million to finance the contras and wage an undeclared war against Nicaragua. Without shame, the White House openly states that its aim is to overthrow the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. Which, by the way, was elected by its people, and not by a quarter of the votes -- that is how many voters voted for Reagan -- but by an overwhelming number of the voters.

[Sobolev] Incidentally, the French foreign minister stressed that the elections were free, despite what Washington is claiming.

[Yefimov] The contras, these renegades of the Nicaraguan people, who are blowing up schools, killing civilians, and taking hostages, were blasphemously called, quote, our brothers, unquote, by President Reagan -- people who allegedly are akin to the founders of the United States and the resistance fighters in the years of the Second World War. As one American journalist remarked sarcastically, wait a while and soon these bandits will be included among the saints. This is how, by foul means, arbitrariness is practiced in international affairs, and open intervention in the internal affiars of another country, a member of the international community of the United Nations, is perpetrated.

UK Economic Woes

[Sobolev] To conclude the broadcast I would like to turn to the economic problems of the Western countries. American observers are now concerned by the fact that the rate of production growth in the country has slowed down sharply, while on the other hand the balance of payments deficit, inflation, and U.S. citizens' private debts are growing. By the end of January the total debt ofthe U.S. population had reached almost $460 billion. The state debts of the United States are also growing.

[Yefimov] The economies of many countries in Western Europe are also experiencing difficult times. I remember that, when speaking last year at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher observed: Unemployment is the scourge of our time. The presence of over 3 million jobless in our country is a great misfortune. How very true! But this great misfortune has not gotten any smaller since these words were spoken. It looks as if the Conservative government does not know how to solve this problem. Skosyrev, the IZVESTIYA correspondent in Britain, reported an unusual event last week. A British television corporation showed how British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher received 20 jobless young people from Liverpool, where unemployment is especially high. She had invited them for a cup of tea.

The government wanted, evidently, to demonstrate its concern. What was the solution that the jobless were offered during this cup of tea? They were advised to look for work outside Liverpool, though there is none outside it either. Twenty-six year-old Rita Kneale, who for 3 years now has been unable to find a job anywhere, commented on the advice as follows: I have covered hundreds of miles on my bicycle and everywhere I was turned down; in our area 44 percent of able-bodied people have no jobs.

Yes, it is a really great misfortune, and the end of this misfortune is not in sight. The economic policy of the government, which is unable to solve the problem of unemployment, is, of course, leading to great dissatisfaction among the country's population. polls carried out in Britain show that the Conservatives are receiving less and less support in the country. Discontent is beginning to show among the Conservatives themselves. Several prominent Conservative MPs criticized their government in the House of Commons for not taking effective measures in order to curb unemployment. And 122 Conservative MPs have joined in a grouping under the name Conservatives for the Revival of Employment. They are concerned and sympathetic.

[Sobolev] They are anxious about their political fate, I think, more than about the jobless. This ends our broadcast. Thank you for your attention, comrades. All the best!

MOSCOW TV CARRIES 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM 30 MAR

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["Studio 9" program with Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich Grigoryev, deputy chief editor of PRAVDA; moderated by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio]

Spring 1985 Events

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting with you in Studio 9 of the Ostankino Television Center for our traditional talk devoted to topical problems of world politics. Taking part in our discussion today are Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Instiute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich Grigoriyev, deputy chief editor of PRAVDA. The past few weeks have been filled with important international events. In Moscow, there were meetings and talks between the Soviet leadership and many world leaders who came to our capital in connection with the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. The Soviet Union's immutable line of strengthening the peace and security of nations was again confirmed during these talks. A real confirmation of this -- the foreign policy course of our country -- are the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, which began on 12 March at the initiative of the Soviet Union.

The world realizes the responsibility we now feel for the moment of the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and member of the Socialist International Consultative Council for Disarmament. Kalevi Sorsa, vice president of the Socialist International, said -- and we think he had every justification -- that the current year, 1985, will be a decisive year when all kinds of measures will have to be taken for the purpose of restraining the arms race. The first 3 months of the year have already passed, and I would like to begin our discussion with the question of special features of the current period, the peculiarity of the spring of 1985, and naturally, taking into consideration foreign political problems.

[Arbatov] You see, in the political sense, spring is just as capricious as fall weather. However, I think that it is possible to note that the current spring is connected with great expectations as well as with great anxieties. That is natural. When a very bad and low level is reached in the world situation, it naturally leads to greater anxiety, and greater anxiety must and does lead to greater political activity, and this is connected with definite hopes.

In the world today, much is being said about the dynamism of Soviet policy. We also see the activities of other forces defending peace. I refer to the six-state declaration adopted in Delhi in January, and that was actually in winter; then there is the activity of the Socialist International in the field precisely linked with disarmament and ensuring peace. I think that the start of the very important Soviet-U.S. talks on the entire complex issues connected with nuclear and space weapons which began recently in Geneva is the result in some measure of these moods and anxieties.

[Grigoryev] If we look at the Western and, generally, world press, we see very many daily headlines, editorials, and commentaries which say that new possibilities, some new factors for progress, have emerged for breaking the ice that has accumulated during the last few years in world politics. So I think that can be no doubt that the general mood or the prevailing mood of at lease the international community is for ending confrontation, for finding a way out of the present dead end, and for returning to the methods and ways of detente of the 1970's. In this connection, I would like to refer to a witness who should be quoted, such as Richard Perle, U.S. assistant defense secretary. The man is known for his militaristic views. Speaking in London recently, he said, apparently taking note of the mood existing in the world, literally the following: It is simply astonishing that nostalgia for arms control of the early 1970's has almost become an automatic reaction to alarm now being raised over the winding spiral of the arms race.

It seems to me that these moods prevailing now in international life are now quite seriously worrying the U.S. Administration because during the past week, or the last 10 days, the President, the chief of the administration, has gone back to statements and propaganda of the "empire of evil" type. He started with Canada, and recently, in his 23 March radio address to his fellow countrymen, he literally said that the Soviet Union is still aggressive, expansionist, and dangerous. Apparently, with this old propaganda which we know well from the past 4 years, they want to beat down and reduce the expectations of the people and to try to undermine the very high prestige of our foreign policy. But whether it will succeed is another matter.

Geneva Concerns

[Zorin] Well, we also cannot ignore the fact that all these statements that you have just mentioned, Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich, are being made at the very time when the Geneva talks are beginning, rather have begun. Of course, it is still premature to judge the progress of these talks, but nevertheless, I would like to ask you a question, Georgiy Arkadyevich, at this stage of the talks. What concerns you most of all in these talks and what most reassures you? This is a two-part question. Let us start with what concerns you.

[Arbatov] Now, without intruding into the sphere that belongs to the conferees and talking rather about what is happening around the talks, I would say that what is of greatest concern is the lack of clarity, the vagueness regarding the intentions of the U.S. Government. What does it want from these talks? The rhetoric, already mentioned here, influences to a great extent the political atmosphere on the very eve of the talks.

This seem strange. If you want to hold talks, you should try to create an atmosphere in which the talks, which are already complex, can proceed as smoothly as possible. The opposite is being done, and generally an interesting thing is happening. If we look back, talks were always either preceded or accompanied by some kind of normalization of the political atmosphere. Now, I think, for some reason this is intentionally not being done. This, of course, raises a question.

Other things also raise questions. Why, for instance, after agreement was reached between Comrade Gromyko and Secretary of State Shultz on starting the talks -- the agreement reached at the beginning of January -- did the United States publish a report, again on the eve of the talks, in which the Soviet Union is accused, on the basis of false fabrications, of violating arms limitation agreements signed previously?

How should we interpret this? One may ask, when on the eve of the talks your future partner in the talks is suddenly declared an untrustworthy party, a cheating party, and so forth? Who, then, do the Americans want to talk to? Unfortunately, this is not the only thing. It is most alarming that the very fact of the talks is being used to actively suppress opposition to an arms buildup, to increase arms allocations, and to adopt new military programs. We saw this with the new MX missiles, voting on them was held last week...[Grigoryev interrupts]

[Grigoryev] In other words, I would like to say that at times, large and major problems of international politics are made dependent on some internal political decisions.

[Arbatov] Yes, they are made dependent on internal political decisions, but I am concerned about another thing. How are we to understand the real policy? After all, it is not being done simply to indulge someone, but this is a whole system of reasoning, that since we are holding talks we must build up our arms.

Now possibly, someone believes in this, although the entire postwar history of the arms race refutes such conclusions. Of course, we will not respond to the MX missile with concessions to the Americans at the talks, but in an effort to maintain a balance, we will apparently be forced to develop and install a new missile system. They have already seen this repeatedly, but neverthless, they continue. So again, the question arises, what are they trying to achieve?

[Zorin] Besides, Georgiy Arkadyevich, take into consideration a fact that has already been discussed in our press. Pressure on congressmen in connection with the MX missile is being applied by an official who has been instructed to achieve the very opposite in Geneva, a reduction of arms.

[Arbatov] Yes. Well, you see, prior to the vote when Kampelman arrived to help work on the congressmen, one of the congressman, (Sayskin), said that generally, Geneva had changed the balance. Now, this sounds simply incredible. The beginning of the talks changed the balance between the supporters and opponents of a new dangerous weapons system.

[Zorin] To the advantage of the opponents.

[Arbatov] Of course. The vote was carried with a small majority, and the House of Representatives also... [Grigoryev interrupts]

[Grigoryev] Yes, the U.S. press--- [Arbatov continues]

[Arbatov] ... also allocated 1.5 billion [as heard] for this matter.

[Grigoryev] The U.S. press in fact wrote that many congressmen are simply afraid to oppose the MX for fear they might be included among opponents of the Geneva talks.

[Arbatov] Of course, and this entire demagogy is being put into play. But finally, what I would like to mention is simply that in violation of the agreement achieved in January during the meeting between Comrade Gromyko and Secretary of State Shultz, U.S. officials are insisting, almost demonstratively, that everything notwithstanding, they will continue with this space-based antimissile system which is commonly called star wars and that this is not subject to discussion. Now, how should we interpret all these question? How should the administration's intentions be understood if this period directly preceding the talks and during the beginning of the talks is overshadowed by these actions? Now, how this should be understood was a question asked by members of the Soviet parliamentary delegation that recently visited the United States, and among them, I asked U.S. congressmen about this.

Now, an answer here is difficult, and I think they themselves -- many of them at least -- are very concerned about this. Undoubtedly, a discussion is also beginning now in the United States on how to proceed, on how to build some kind of bridge between the aim being tabled at the talks and the aim being pursued by U.S. policy.

[Zorin] Well, you speak about discussions. The voting on MX missiles held very recently in the House of Representatives has revealed that there is serious opposition to the policy of increasing the arms race. First, there was a very small difference in the number of votes; and then, it is known that the White House has made maximum efforts, and the President himself ...

[Arbatov interrupts] Of course that is a victory which will not come cheap for the administration ...

[Zorin interrupts] Yes.

[Arbatov] Every time, credit is used so heavily. It will be needed many more times during the many ballots to come, and all the more so as the United States is heading for intermediate elections, and the struggle will become more intense and all this will complicate the situation ...

[Zorin interrupts] I have referred to this in order to show that there is actually a discussion going on in the United States. Yet, when you follow the world press, you get the impression that discussion in the United States is acute; but the discussion in Europe is even more acute. Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich, I would like you to speak on the subject.

West European Perspective

[Grigoryev] The picture in Europe is, of course, not lacking some color. At any rate, there are many hues. If you take the active part of the community, the peace movement, those millions of people who take an active part in the struggle against the missiles, for detente in Europe -- these people have of course understood the dangerous character of President Reagan's SDI and resolutely oppose it.

At the beginning of March, I was a member of our delegation to the International Forum for Peace and Cooperation in Europe that was held in Belgium.

It was very representative, and represented fully a cross section of public opinion in Europe. It must be said that those there came out almost unanimously against the star wars program. It is a different matter for some people in Western Europe who could not escape being worked over by some of the press and other mass information media, a working over which the United States has been practicing for a long time.

The United States -- primarily the State Department and the Pentagon -- invites many journalists from West European countries, who then come out in support of SDI or the star wars program. Many politicians are also invited. Recently, the United States was visited by Lothar Spaeth, prime minister of the West German Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Since his return from the visit, he acts in his country in the role of a very active propagandist of FRG participation in this program. He even has a kind of philosophic concept. He says, for instance, that the family tree of science is a unified system, and that its ramifications include branches of present-day military equipment and technology and of modern medical equipment. Whether we like it or not, that is a fact; and because of that we have to -- at any cost, says Spaeth -- take part in the U.S. program. He ...

[Arbatov interrupts] May I interrupt you. I think that here you have touched on a very interesting question: It deals with the insidiousness of the argument. Why does Spaeth have such moods? And, apparently many others in Europe have them too. The point is that Western Europe has really started to lag behind the United States and Japan in the scientific and technical field, and that this is of decisive significance for its prospects and future. Now the bait has been thrown: Take part with us Americans in research connected with star wars, and we shall then share scientific, technical and technological attainments with you. In fact, that is an inconsistent argument; because even if you take Spaeth's argument that on one side you have branches coming from the three of science of a military character and on the other side of a peaceful character -- medical -- there arises the question, Why work at half strength, using half of the effort for useless and even very harmful and dangerous things? Is it not better to grow the tree of science so that it produces only peaceful branches and useful fruits...

[Grigoryev interrupts] Unfortunately, this is not the way they pose the question. They pose the question ...

[Arbatov interrupts] The Americans... but, in Europe many think that it is part of detente...

[Grigoryev interrupts] In Europe, yes. In this case, those who come out for participation or coparticipation in this U.S. program advance as argument the interests of their access to most modern and future technology. This has played its role on the eve of the Geneva talks when many West European countries -- NATO allies: Italy, Britain, and the FRG -- first of all supported, at least in words, the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. Now, after the beginning of the Geneva talks, a certain evolution of views has been noted.

Now, the well-known statement made by British Foreign Secretary Howe raised quite a stir. He compared the Strategic Defense Initiative -- or President Reagan's star wars plan -- with a 21st century Maginot Line, pointing out its redundance; because the Maginot Line, a defensive line built in the 1930s along the Franco-German border, proved to be absolutely unnecessary in 1940 when the Hitlerites attacked France; they simply bypassed it.

Howe, in comparing the U.S. plan with this useless undertaking of the past, said that it is still not known where all this may lead and how it can improve the security of NATO countries. Besides, Howe declared fairly frankly that the star wars program, even at the research stage, will in practice lead to a destabilization of the existing strategic situation. Generally, this was almost a mutiny in NATO, a mutiny that was...

[Zorin interrupts] And this evoked, it seems to me, an outbreak of frenzy in Washington.

[Grigoryev] Yes, and this evoked not only an outbreak of frenzy, but also an outbreak of various kinds of statements in Washington. They attempted to express their bewilderment, but Prime Minister Thatcher, in one of her statements, by and large supported her foreign secretary's statement.

Furthermore, on 20 March, FRG Chancellor Kohl, at the congress of his party, the Christian Democratic Union, in Essen, also made a statement in his report, in which he said that the main thing at the Geneva talks -- that is, the first point among those that he listed as being the main ones -- should be the task of strengthening strategic stability and averting an arms race in space and on earth. Kohl's speech is being interpreted by the Western press and the West German press as a statement which distances him somewhat from his previous position and maintains a certain distance -- so to speak, increases the distance -- from this U.S. arms program.

A meeting between Mitterrand and Kohl was held, after which Mitterrand declared that the positions of both countries on this issue were fairly close. Now the French position is quite obvious and clear: It is a position categorically against plans for the militarization of space. What is going on here?

First of all, it seems to me that it is obvious that in West Europe they fear for the fate of the Geneva talks, and they are apprehensive that the categoric course of the United States may lead to the same sorry result as did its position at the Geneva talks on intermediate-range weapons 2 years ago. Second, West Europeans are apprehensive that if the star wars program is realized, then, as they put it, different zones of security will appear -- one security zone for the United States, another for its West European allies....

[Arbatov interrupts] More precisely, danger; the one for Europe, being much greater, whereas for the United States, maybe an illusory security that is extremely illusory. But, yes...

[Zorin interrupts] But the umbrella we have in mind is open over America, be it full of holes or not; but it is over America, while the Europeans suddenly find themselves without an umbrella.

[Grigoryev] Now, thirdly: Thirdly, it seems to me we can name another reason: that of France and Britain. If this concept of President Reagan's is realized, then of course the strategic concept on which the military policy of France and Britain are now being built will lose its necessary foundation. Now it seems to me to be also very important to mention, of course, the influence of the mood and the impact of west European public opinion, which cannot be disregarded in the West European capitals. So the discussion is continuing.

[Zorin] Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich, I would like to ask you to continue your answer to the question because, on the one hand discussions are continuing, whereas on the other hand, say, in Brussels, a decision has been adopted -- after prolonged wavering, but a decision suitable to Washington. A decision on deploying U.S. missiles on the territory of this country was adopted.

[Grigoryev] Yes, this was a typical case or a typical example of the U.S. practice of twisting it allies' arms. But many both within and outside of Belgium call this decision a Pyrrhic victory, so to speak, both for the Belgian Government and for NATO itself. The mood in Belgium is quite obvious. It was immediately demonstrated by an almost 200,000-strong demonstration in Brussels that was held after the Belgian Government's decision. Besides, parliamentary elections are to be held in Belgium this fall, and all opposition parties that presently almost have a balance with the ruling parties come out in practice for abrogation of the adopted decision and for a withdrawal, one can now say, of the missiles deployed in Belgium.

So, as they say, time will tell. The Belgians themselves, and not only the Belgians, believe that the struggle here is continuing.

'Nonagreement Era'

[Zorin] Well, returning to Geneva talks, I would like to note that most political observers agree that the talks will be complicated, that they will go on for a long time, and that there is no need to rush the events. Georgiy Arkadyevich, what is your opinion about how long the talks will last? And what do you consider to be long?

[Arbatov] You see, this is precisely a very decisive question that deals with the core of the problem, because the talks are really difficult. You cannot expect an agreement tomorrow. Some say that they will last for years; I have encountered -- moreover, from quite reliable sources -- statements saying that 5 years will elapse before the first agreements are reached, and I fear that when the moment for such an agreement comes -- according to U.S. opinion -- and if the arms race continues throughout all these years, we shall enter -- and I use an American expression -- a nonagreement era. I mean a period when -- due to the development of new weapons systems and because it will become practically impossible to verify agreements, and very difficult to calculate the balance because of new imbalances and to compare and work out ratios of defensive and offensive weapons -- agreements will simply become more complicated than at present. In other words, the complications of the talks will overtake the level of agreements the sides could reach. This is precisely the reason for the importance of the Soviet Union's proposal on freezing nuclear arsenals and the testing and deployment of space weapons in order to come to a stop. Then it will be possible to hold talks and not fear that we will enter an area of even more difficult problems before reaching a successful completion of the talks. And this proposal is being supported by very many people, both in the United States...

[Grigoryev interrupts] We are proposing the same for Europe...

[Arbatov interrupts] And in Europe, yes.

[Grigoryev] Stopping the deployment of missiles. This idea is being strongly supported by many people in Western countries. And I refer again to the forum I recently attended, it must be said that similar thoughts have been expressed by many participants in this representative session...

[Arbatov interrupts] Now Sorsa's statement actually contains an official expression of Comrade Gorbachev's proposal about stopping the further deployment of intermediate-range weapons in Europe and, of course, including the countermeasures that we are adopting on the development of these weapons.

[Zorin] We have focused on the first part of the question which I posed at the beginning. We have devoted much time to the problem of anxieties connected with the talks that have begun in Geneva.

I would like you, Georgiy Arkadyevich, to move on to the second part of the question which I have posed about the hopes connected with the talks that have begun. The world community hopes that the talks will produce some kind of results; and inasmuch as we are Marxists, let us begin with the economic aspect of the problem.

U.S. National Debt

[Arbatov] Economics plays a great role here, too, because there is saying in the United States, "There is no free lunch." A policy that wastes tremendous resources for useless -- from society's point of view -- and also very dangerous things, primarily like the arms race, generally has to be paid for. We know that from history.

Here is a specific fact: In the fall of last year, U.S. military allocations, expressed in fixed prices, reached a high which had existed during the heat of the Vietnam war, when the United States, in addition to the active arms race, had to maintain an army of half a million in Vietnam in addition to its South Vietnamese allies. The Americans then came out of the situation by printing money, and that led to inflation. Then the Americans, with their inherent ability to export their problems, quickly spread the inflationary process throughout the capitalist world.

Now, also because of huge military spending -- and not only because of it but particularly because of it -- the budget deficit started growing sharply in the United States. That means that state expenditures grow considerably every year; last year they were $175 billion higher than revenues. The national debt in the United States has increased more in the last 4 years than in the entire history of the United States' existence. This has become a very unprofitable operation: $175 billion is the budget deficit, and in order to pay the debt -- the interest alone -- they had to spend more than $100 billion, and according to some counts, up to $140 billion.

So, how to get out of the situation? Fearing inflation, they do not want to set the printing presses in motion, to print money. What happens? The cost of credit increases. There is little money; to get money on credit -- and this is necessary for normal economic development and for covering the budget deficit -- one has to pay more for money. In the language of economists this is called an increase in discount rates, that is an increase in the interest on credit. This has now become the curse of the American economy at all levels. An enormous number of farmers have gone broke -- and are continuing to go broke -- since last fall. Moreover, many of them go broke simply because they cannot get into such credit situations of enormous and literally usurious interest rates.

What is also happening here, although it is the opposite -- there are completely different methods of solving this problem -- but the Americans have also managed to export this problem abroad. You see, when there is a large discount rate -- that is when one must pay a lot to buy money, money is expensive, and this applies to dollars -- an artificial overpricing of the dollar exchange rate occurs. An artificial overpricing of the dollar exchange rate combined with large interest rates becomes a pump that pumps money from Western Europe and other countries to America. Well, we know Marx's statement saying that he would not increase capital for an extra 1, 2, or 3 percent of profit, but here we are talking about 12, 13, or 15 percent. The money that Europe needs so much for its economic construction, investments, and modernization, which have discussed, that is scientific and technical progress, goes to America. Essentially, the U.S. arms race is now already, to a certain extent, paid for by others.

[Grigoryev] They say that only in the last year the United States, or its banks, pumped nearly $100 billion from Western Europe and certain other Western countries; $100 billion is almost one-third of its annual military budget.

[Zorin] I would like to say that the present Washington leadership, having uncoiled an enormous spiral of the arms race has apparently made a very serious mistake with long-term consequences. The mistake lies in the fact that the resources of the American economy have been overestimated and the scale of the arms race has exceeded its resources.

Georgiy Arkadyevich, you talked about last year's budget deficit. This fiscal year the budget deficit -- that is the excess of expenditure over revenue -- is already more than $200 billion. In order to somehow extricate itself from this position, the administration has to plunge ever deeper into the quagmire of debt, and the U.S. national debt to private corporations and banks has already exceeded quite astronomical amounts, having far exceeded the limit of a trillion dollars, and cannot continue like this for long. Today one can live in debt, but debts must be repaid. They say that when one takes money, one takes someone else's money, and when one repays money, one gives one's own. Sooner or later the United States will have to face this bitter truth, and some people in Washington now understand this.

It is interesting that the current White House chief of staff when he was not in the White House but still in the post of secretary of the treasury -- I mean Donald Regan -- said, I will quote him: If the most serious measures are not taken and the current budget deficit remains, we will lose our economy. These are very responsible words, and the secretary of the treasury does not just make idle statements. Admittedly now, finding himself in the White House, Donald Regan does not make such statements -- at least not out loud -- but the essence of the matter does not change.

It is difficult to tell what Washington is counting on when it uncoils the arms race not according to the means or resources of the U.S. economy. Either the boss of the White House is insufficiently aware of all the consequences or, like one of the French kings, he operates on the principle: I couldn't care if the flood followed us, and is not very concerned about the legacy he leaves for his successor. But the fact remains -- an objective fact -- the current level of military expenditure is a backbreaking burden for the U.S. economy. If appropriate modifications are not made, the future situation will be fraught with the most serious consequences. I do not know whether the officials of Washington are aware of this, but if someone believes that we in Moscow do not see this and do not follow this problem carefully, he is making a very serious mistake. We can see it.

[Arbatov] Yes, we are aware of this, after all the U.S. economy is the most powerful economy in the capitalist world and of course one cannot underestimate its resources, but these resources certainly have their limits. In general, not only the desire to achieve military superiority was behind gambling on the arms race, but another aim to impose the arms race on us in order to bleed us dry economically, undermine us economically, was behind the arms race. I cannot say that it is very easy for us. Of course our country has to, in looking after its security, spend more than it would like to on these needs in conditions of the exacerbation of the situation and an increase in the arms race. But on the path to achieving their aims -- and one can see this today -- the Americans themselves will not survive, so to speak, I mean economically. You see, this question of the deficit has today already become the main question of political struggle in the United States. I think that it will be the primary question in the whole political campaign associated with the congressional elections, when the current administration -- if these problems grow-- could also lose the Senate. Their political rivals already have the House.

[Grigoryev interrupts] However, the elections are a long way off, so that [word indistinct] in Washington will be able to do something.

[Arbatov interrupts] But you see the campaign will begin soon. Generally, one should not count on the arms race stopping automatically. You see, the war in Vietnam, the change in attitude toward it, was to a significant extent connected with what? First, a mass public movement; and second, an understanding by the U.S. ruling circles that the war was doing great economic harm to the United States and its interests. Now the same mood is beginning regarding the entire political course, including the arms race. Of course, it is presently difficult to predict how far it will go and how far it will progress. Unfortunately, here we must... [changes thought] I would like to quote a statement by Academician Aleksandrov, president of our Academy of Sciences, who has made many such colorful statements: That those who build prisons are very rarely incarcerated in them. And in this case it applies to this administration. Not it, but its successors -- the following U.S. administrations -- and the next generations of Americans will have to pay the money, but today this already gives rise to serious concern.

You see, even if things go relatively well -- as they have been going now, without sharp deterioration -- toward the end of Reagan's Presidency the U.S. foreign debt will reach $1 trillion. The United States would become the world's largest debtor. From a creditor state -- which it was in 1982 -- it would become the largest debtor, much larger than Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil -- countries that are now regarded as models of financial insolvency -- and this would affect policy and many other things.

[Grigoryev] Well, American problems are of course great, and they probably to some extent disturb the American public. However, the world cannot dance to America's tune and wait for what circumstances there will be for the holding of this or that election. Indeed.

[Arbatov] Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich, you see, these are emotions. But we are talking about something else. We are talking about how long-term this policy might be and about how realistic the domestic and foreign policy factors are that may...[changes thought] We are talking about its instilling hope for the possibility of change, and one of these hopes is precisely associated with the fact that the economic unsoundness of this policy is becoming increasingly clearer, in the United States and in Europe, and by the way, things are even worse in developing countries. They have been reduced to quite a catastrophic state by this situation. And the problem of their debt is not primarily a problem of their bad management, but same problem of American policy, because they borrowed cheap dollars, and now they must repay expensive dollars, artificially overpriced. They borrowed at low interest, and now this interest has increased. Moreover, it is increasingly difficult to find a market for their traditional goods due to the entire financial situation. This has led to very serious consequences in the change of position of developing countries. Before they were, of course, against the arms race for moral reasons in general. Today -- I noticed at the last session of the Palme Commission in Athens -- an understanding has simply awakened within them that something must be done and done immediately, because -- not to mention distant consequences -- they today must bear a backbreaking burden. Their burden, which was already heavy, has become simply backbreaking in paying for this American policy.

[Zorin] These are not only, and perhaps even not so much economic, but primarily political factors.

[Arbatov] Yes, these are political factors. You see this supplements something else. In recent years, other changes have occurred, which also create prerequisites for intensifying the political struggle against the policy of military preparations and the arms race policy. The catastrophic consequences of nuclear war have become much clearer.

The physicians' movement has played a major role, which has shown that the only method of treating an illness like nuclear war is prevention, that no other methods are effective, and that no one can expect to be saved. Then there are the conclusions of scientists regarding a nuclear winter, which incidentally have sharply increased the involvement of all countries. Recently New Zealand Prime Minister Lange made an address and frankly said that before, we in New Zealand thought that we could sit with arms folded and wait for everyone in the northern hemisphere to destroy each other. Now we can see that this fate would bypass no one if there were a nuclear war.

In this connection, I wold like to quote the Delhi Declaration, which I have mentioned, by the heads of six states India, Argentina, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania, and Greece. All this is very emotionally expressed. I now quote: All countries, and even all individuals have lost the right to vote on questions of their life and death. A small group of people and machines in distant cities can decide our destiny every day. And every day of life becomes a blessing, as if all mankind -- the declaration states -- is a prisoner in a death chamber awaiting execution every day, and like all innocent prisoners, we refuse to believe that this execution will ever take place.

Peace Process

[Grigoryev] You see, emotions are also a political factor, a political factor in the struggle for peace.

[Arbatov interrrupts] A political factor. Certainly, certainly.

[Grigoryev interrrupts] The rational and simple truths of our age that nuclear war cannot be permitted and it is time to cease the arms race, must reach the consciousness of the billions of people on our earth, and must become a guide for political actions of those who are responsible for the policies of their countries.

[Arbatov] Well, we have indeed recently seen that all these increases in problems and difficulties are connected with this. The basic hopes -- I think one should not await other miracles -- the basic hopes are that the political struggle against the threat of war and the arms race is developing and intensifying, and this is, strictly speaking, the main thing that can give hope today.

[Grigoryev] Georgiy Arkadyevich, but is this political involvement today enough, and is this political struggle so strong that we may be satisfied with it?

[Arbatov] Well you see, this depends on how you look at it. [Arbatov raises a glass of water] One can consider the glass half empty or half full. It depends on what trends one sees, either one is pouring into the glass or pouring out of the glass. I think of course, that this political struggle and involvment turned out to be insufficient to stop the arms race and return to the rational policy of strengthening peace, peaceful coexistence, detente, and the development of international cooperation. But, at the same time, we can see that it is becoming increasingly difficult to conduct the old policy and one has to maneuver much more, and the example of America and its allies shows this every graphically.

Moreover, on what else can one pin one's hopes? You know, with all due respect to those holding the talks in Geneva, we still have to say that their efforts are not sufficient to change policy itself and political realities. The efforts of both negotiators and diplomats can be effective only in conditions where the political struggle sufficiently creates serious changes in the international situation, in the international climate, the nature of the policies of many states, and so on.

So, this precisely what one can count on and what instills certain hopes, and I think in this connection we have now indeed entered a very interesting period, when all these processes are developing more and will develop extremely dynamically.

[Grigoryev] If one talks about factors that facilitate the buildup of this struggle for peace and for the solution of the problems that today face mankind, I think that it is appropriate and necessary to remember that we are living in year of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II and the victory over Hitlerite Germany. The lessons of this war are very severe and the memory of those who gave their lives so that the misfortunes and horrors of a world-scale war are never repeated also obligate us, all peoples, and everything rational on earth to double and triple efforts in the struggle for peace.

At the same time there are many, or at least a whole series, of other very powerful factors which have an effect on improving the international situation and which really and truly affect the possible solution to problems. Here I would like to discuss the fact of the unity, solidarity, and the interaction of socialist countries, which -- and this can be confirmed by a whole series of recent examples -- is becoming increasingly extensive, and the influence of socialism in the contemporary world, a growing influence, which is precisely the powerful factor on which the destiny of mankind and the world depend.

[Zorin] What Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich just said leads me to put a question to you, Georgiy Arkadyevich. I will frankly say that it is not a simple question, at least not as simple as it may appear at first. Can one consider that any qualitative progress has been made or at least is taking shape in the political struggle over the most important problems of peace and the security of people?

[Arbatov] I would say that of course changes are happening and occurring. There is no doubt. The very maneuvers of the opponents of the arms limitation and detente show this, as generally does the political situation in Europe and on other continents. Are they qualitative? This question is indeed difficult to answer. The future will show this, but if we deal with the future and forecasts, I would like to say that forecasting political events, which differs from forecasting weather, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, involves the participation of subjects of the event, meaning countries, political parties, public movements, political and public leaders, and even individuals. Strictly speaking, certain hopes can always be pinned on that. The objective feature here is the community of interests and the understanding of the need for change which are becoming more widely recognized.

I think that we are fully confident that this is understood and that the political activity of the Soviet Union and socialist countries regarding these objectives will continue to grow. Insofar as you can judge from statements about the year 1985 by leaders like Sorsa, who says understanding of the inevitability and need to do something, and something even qualitatively new now is spreading more widely and not only among people who do not have great influence on politics but also among many in government. Somehow we often do not notice both small and nuclear countries, but it really does happen. Look at the position of India and Argentina, which have now come out with new initiatives; the position of neutral countries in Europe; and even small NATO countries; Denmark; the difficulties NATO leadership is facing in Greece, even in the Netherlands, Belgium; and the major discussions taking place in large NATO countries. All that indicates that changes are taking place -- I shall be very careful in qualifying them -- they are occurring more and more earnestly. And that is actually a social need.

Nuclear Age Realities

You know, Einstein said at the beginning of the nuclear age that the nuclear age has changed everything and that the only thing it did not change was man's thinking.

It could be forgiven then as the nuclear age was just beginning. But now it is becoming an absolute necessity and need. And, of course, while understanding the urgency of these problems it is also necessary to understand their unprecedented scale. The point is about changing the entire system of international relations.

For millenia, many things were generally considered to be an integral part of international relations, like war -- and there is even a provision for waging war in international law -- the arms race, behavior according to the old Roman saying "If you want peace, prepare for war," and so forth. They are already inconsistent because they do not meet any of the national interests of states, none of the interests of the people. And many things have become luxuries that humanity simply cannot afford, the arms race in particular. We have talked about its economic consequences, but have not talked about the growth of the real problems which most of humanity today faces.

Actually there is not a single country that does not have very important needs requiring the resources and the intellectual efforts now being used for the production of weapons and military preparation. And, if you speak about humanity as a whole, then these problems, become more complicated, unbelievably difficult, and demand a radical change in international behavior.

Actually that is what is behind our country's foreign policy platform, behind many proposals, and if you tabulate them they are: Outlawing war, establishing real norms for peaceful coexistence, and achieving all-round development of cooperation which is mutually profitable and profitable for all humanity.

In other words it is an adaptation to the real conditions that humanity lives in the nuclear age. It is a great challenge, a huge challenge. It demands bold, great, and decisive actions and I think that all conclude, like the healthy forces of humanity, that these actions are needed not at some time in the future, they are needed today and are needed everywhere.

[Zorin] Well, our time is up, and all I have left yo do is to thank you, colleagues for taking part in our discussion, and thank you comrade viewers. Until we meet again here at our 'Studio 9'. Thank you

CANADA'S CLARK ARRIVES IN USSR 30 MARCH

LD300859 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Liningrad March 30 TASS -- Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark arrived in the Soviet Union today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was welcomed at the airport by Vladimir Khodyrev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies, and other officials.

Later in the day the guest laid flowers to the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad on Victory Square.

Visits Leningrad

LD301951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Clark arrived in the Soviet Union today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The guest was received at the Leningrad Gorispolkom, where he was informed about Leningrad's inhabitants' successes in implementing the tasks of economic and social development, the city and oblast working people's preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and worthily meeting the 27th CPSU Congress.

The minister laid flowers today at the monument in Victory Square of Leningrad's heroic defenders. At Piskareskiy Memorial Cemetery he honored the memory of Leningrad inhabitants and soldiers who fell in the years of the Great Patriotic War, and laid a wreath at the memorial's eternal flame. Joe Clark viewed the artistic collections in the Hermitage, and visited the Arctic and Antarctic scientific-research institute.

Arrives in Novosibirsk 31 Mar

LD311544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] After finishing his tour of Leningrad, Clark, Canada's external affairs secretary, arrived today in Novosibirsk.

Talks With Regional Committee

LD011044 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Novosibirsk April 1 TASS -- Canada's Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark today had a conversation at Novosibirsk's Regional Executive Committee. He was told about the region's social and economic development. On the same day, the minister laid flowers to the monument of glory to the Siberian servicemen who perished fighting fascism.

The visitor made a trip to Akademgorodok (Academy City) of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

MOSCOW MEETING OF U.S., USSR UN ASSOCIATIONS ENDS

LD310347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0004 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. UN associations ended in Moscow on 30 March. It discussed questions connected with Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations, and the state of and prospects for developments in the economies of both countries and for economic links between East and West. The sides voiced their interest in further improving economic relations between our countries as an integral part of the process of broadening international trade and economic links and of strengthening international economic stability.

PRAVDA HITS JESSE HELMS' USSR 'SUPERVIRUS' CLAIM

PM291125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov "Rejoinder": "Terrarium... of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] New York, 27 Mar -- Jesse Helms, senator for North Carolina, is patently aspiring to the role of savior of Western civilization from... "the Reds."

His passion for circulating hundreds of thousands of letters to those presumed to think as he does is well known. For this purpose a special electronic card index has been created with the addresses of conservative compatriots, whom Helms intimidates with the "Red peril." Moneybags donate big sums to "savior" Jesse to ensure that the "perfidious Russians" do not harm or even totally destroy America. Thus, Helms secured millions for his latest election campaign, becoming the most "expensive" of the senators.

The so-called "coalition for freedom," which Helms runs, recently decided to organize fund-raising to expose the latest venture of the "perfidious Russians." According to Helms, the accelerated development of a superweapon is under way in 3 Soviet laboratories (why not 100?). In test tubes there, the simple flu virus is being mixed with... snake venom. Snakes are allegedly being caught in the USSR with this aim in mind.

Naturally, the new "supervirus" is intended for use against the Americans. No one in the United States will have a chance of survival until a U.S. deterrent weapon is created, Helms shrieks hysterically. Here even the Pentagon's hardened professionals in the art of shouting about the "Soviet threat" were almost bursting with envy. What else would the senator think up to extort one or two million dollars from ordinary people intimidated by this anti-Soviet rubbish?

RADIOS LIBERTY, FREE EUROPE 'SMEAR SOCIALISM'

LD291533 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

AP reports that the Israeli leaders gave Washington consent for the installation of transmitters for the subversive radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe" in Israeli territory. It was reported earlier that new transmitters fro the two radio stations had been opened in Pakistan and Hong Kong.

The two radio stations were established by the United States, are supervised by Langley, the headquarters of the CIA, and are financed with U.S. dollars.

They are the mouthpieces of that "freedom" the proponents of which tried to "bomb back into the stone age" revolutionary Vietnam, unleashed and are carrying on undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Nicaragua and continue to trample Grenadian soil. There is no slander or allegation to which they would not stoop in a bid to smear socialism and to peddle counter-revolution on the airways.

The large-scale "modernization" of Radio "Liberty" and Radio "Free Europe," in which the Israeli Zionists have now become involved on a large scale, is just one piece of evidence to the effect that the U.S. leaders continue to expand the scope of their psychological warfare against sovereign states, primarily against socialist countries. Another piece of evidence is the fact that the Washington administration is nowadays trying hard to push through Congress an all-time record budget for USIA, the main mouthpiece of American foreign-policy propaganda. Funding for USIA, it is reported, will total 974 million dollars in fiscal 1986, which is a 20 per cent rise over last year. What this money will be spent on is illustrated, in particular, by the numerous pamphlets, magazines and other publications put out by USIA in 22 languages and distributed in more than 120 countries.

Nowhere has the machinery of psychological warfare been developed as extensively as in the USA: Billions of dollars are spent annually on foreign-oriented propaganda and the relevant agencies employ a staff of more than 350,000. The more flagrant the aggressive foreign policy of the USA and NATO, the more energetically the architects of this policy try to conceal their imperial plans and hegemonistic ambitions with lies and slander. But theirs are futile attempts. Lies do not become truth if they are repeated over and over again. They will never be made truth either by millions of dollars invested in the "revitalization" of USIA or by the construction of new centres for radio pirates from Munich with the Zionists' help.

CIA STEPS UP ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY AGAINST GREECE

LD300159 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Canberra, March 29 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is stepping up its espionage activity against Greece. According to a report in the Australian newspaper NATIONAL TIMES, receivers of a spy-satellite controlled from a U.S. base at Pine Gap in Australian territory, are now tuned to intercept information transmitted by Greece's communications systems.

This measure is a reflection of the Reagan administration's sharp discontent with the policy of the Greek Government which declared its intention to dismantle U.S. military bases in Greece, the newspaper points out.

The report about the new CIA action alarmed the Australian public which supports the policy pursued by the government of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), aimed at defending the country's independence, upholding peace all over the world and putting a brake on the arms race.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Visits Tashkent

LD300849 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Tashkent March 30 TASS -- Indian Defense Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Tashkent, capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, en route from New Delhi to Moscow. He came to the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the Tashkent airport, where the state flags of the USSR, Uzbekistan and the Republic of India had been hoisted, the distinguished guest was welcomed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Petrov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR, and other officials. The Indian defense minister and the officials accompanying him then saw sights in Tashkent, after which a dinner was given in honor of P.V. Narasimha Rao. Later in the day the Indian delegation left Tashkent for sight-seeing in the ancient cities of Bukhara and Samarkand.

Arrives in Moscow

LD311530 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of defence of the Republic of India, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, minister of defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces -- first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, by deputy ministers of defence of the USSR, and by other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Sayid Nurul Hasan, the ambassador of India to the USSR.

On his way to Moscow the guest toured the sights of Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand. He was accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Petrov, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR.

Meets With Sokolov

LD010929 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- Marshal Sergey Sokolov, minister of defence of the USSR, today had a meeting with Indian Defence Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to discuss questions of mutual interest.

There took part in the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, chief-of-staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defence minister of the USSR, Marshal Vasiliy Petrov, first deputy defence minister of the USSR, deputy defence ministers; other officials, and also Sayid Nurul Hasan, India's ambassador to the USSR.

A dinner was given in honour of the visitor and the two defence ministers exchanged friendly toasts.

On the same day P.V. Narasimha Rao laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum. He also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH INDIA

Oil Extraction Protocol

LD292308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Delhi, 27 Mar (TASS) -- A protocol on the development of cooperation between the USSR and India in the field of oil extraction was signed in the Indian capital today. It provides for prospecting by the Soviet Union for oil deposits in several regions of India. At talks between delegations of the two countries, matters connected with the prospecting borehole now being drilled by Soviet specialists in Bodra, West Bengal, and the work being carried out to renew and increase oil extraction from old and unproductive boreholes in Gujarat were discussed. It was decided to expand the training program for Indian oilmen in advanced Soviet oil extraction technology.

The local press says that cooperation with the USSR is making a substantial contribution to the development of India's oil industry. With the help of the USSR, about 40 major oil and natural gas deposits have been opened up in the republic.

Broadcasting Accord

LD301312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] In Delhi, the signing of a program of cooperation and exchange in the field of television and radio broadcasting between the Indian Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting for the years 1985 to 1986 took place today. Provision is made for an exchange of television and radio programs dealing with various facets of the lives of the Indian and Soviet peoples and of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. A special place in the program is allocated to coverage of such important events as the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War, the 12th World Youth Festival in Moscow, and the 35th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between the USSR and India, which will be marked next year.

The program was signed by Gadgil, Indian minister of state for information and broadcasting, and Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

DELEGATION IN DRA FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TALKS

LD302137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Boris Savodyan report from Kabul]

[Text] Soviet experience in training qualified workers is arousing heightened interest in Afghanistan and is being used in a specific way in the country. Vocational and Technical College No 1 in Kabul serves as a vivid example of this. It now trains qualified workers in six vocations: turner, milling machine operator, electric welder, electric fitter, motor vehicle mechanic, and industrial equipment mechanic. The pupils have modern turning, milling, and polishing lathes and diverse equipment at their disposal. Extensive use is being made of mechanical, measuring, and other instruments. All of this makes it possible to carry out the training of young workers by the most advanced methods. The prestige of this vocational and technical college is rapidly increasing.

There is a growing demand for its graduates at state enterprises and organizations. The training of qualified workers is also being organized in a similar way at eight other vocational and technical colleges in Afghanistan. Soviet specialists are providing practical assistance in organizing the educational and training process at the vocational and technical colleges.

An RSFSR state committee delegation for vocational and technical education, which is now visiting Afghanistan, has been having meetings and discussions with the Afghan side on questions related to the development of further cooperation in the training of national cadres. In particular the question has been considered of organizing a new vocational and technical college for oil workers, a college for the training of mining industry workers, motor-vehicle repairers, and textile workers and other educational establishments.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN KABUL MARKETPLACE REPORTED

PM291539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent G. Ustinov: "The Signs Point to the CIA"]

[Text] Kabul -- It was the last day of the Muslim year, 20 March on our calendar. The sun was setting and the people of Kabul were doing their last-minute shopping for holiday gifts, fruit, and sweetmeats for the New Year table and flowers for friends and relatives. The dukans -- the small stalls in the capital's bazaars -- were unable to close their doors because of the influx of late shoppers. There were also plenty of people at the large market in Kabul's first housing development, modern apartment blocks built back in the sixties and seventies.

There was a deafening explosion there at 1650. Handcarts and trays of oranges and apples, raisins and nuts were flung in all directions. The blast smashed the windows in three multistory apartment blocks nearby. A bank and a library in the vicinity were also affected.

The doctors were very busy that evening. Some people were given medical treatment on the spot and did not need to go to hospital. But around 30 people had to be taken off in ambulances. And not all were saved...

What was the purpose of this heinous act on New Year's Eve? You don't have to look far for an answer to that question. How many times is it now that the United States has declared 21 March Afghanistan "Day." From U.S. television screens and the highest state circles there flows a torrent of slander against the people's power and magnificent speeches about "solidarity with the courageous fighters for the faith," promises of comprehensive assistance and, at the same time, inflammatory calls for the active continuation of the "holy war" against the revolutionary government, without regard for the methods and means employed.

In order to substitute black for white, a glaring lie for the truth, the orchestrators from the U.S. special services had been inciting the dushman army to carry out some particularly savage and impressive acts of sabotage and terrorism on the eve of the New Year festivities. What are the blood and tears of innocent people to them!

In the struggle against the Afghan revolution the U.S. special services have enlisted the support of their ally -- Pakistani intelligence. Further evidence of this was supplied by a curious letter which was received by the Afghan forces of law and order and published on the eve of the explosion in the bazaar square in the morning edition of the paper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR. It sheds light on the event. It says:

"Top Secret
"From Deputy Director North-West Frontier Province Intelligence Service, Peshawar
"To Director Pakistani Central Intelligence Service, Islamabad
"6 February 1985,

"In accordance with the decision to create an atmosphere of chaos in Afghanistan and especially in Kabul by 21 March 1985, we have placed five of our most active and experienced people in mujahidin groups (one per group) and sent them into Afghanistan. Each is supplied with Afghan documents. Apart from the group commanders, none of the mujahidin knows that they are our people. Secrecy must be observed at all stages of the execution of the plan.

"Muhammad Ahmed Khan, deputy director of the North-West Frontier Province Intelligence Service

"Copies to: Pakistani President's Military Office, Chairman of the Committee for Afghan Refugees."

The close ties between the U.S. and Pakistani special services, the full coordination of their hostile actions directed against the DRA, and the documentary evidence leave no doubt about who was behind the idea of creating an "atmosphere of chaos" on Afghan soil during the New Year period. The CIA, aware of the obvious futility of direct armed clashes between counterrevolutionary gangs and the Republic's forces of law and order, has long been manipulating the dushmans toward sabotage and terrorist operations.

Everyone in the capital remembers the bomb in the mosque of the Kabul Polytechnic Institute, the bomb in the crowded city trolleybus on the first day of Ramadan, the bomb at Kabul International Airport on the day when over 100 young Afghans were leaving to study in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the missile attack on a civilian aircraft with 308 passengers on board...

...After the explosion in the market I visited the nearest hospital, the ("Vazir Akbar Khan"). As (Bismilla Zhivamal), a young doctor who was on duty at the time, told me, the casualties who were brought in included children, women, and old people. (Shivali Khodzha) is 12. After school she helps her father in the dukan. They were both injured. (Manuch Kumar) is 10. He went to the bazaar with his younger brother and nephew to spend the holiday money given to them by their parents. They had only managed to buy some balloons. All three were injured. (Farida Dzhamal) is the mother of 7 children. She had literally just popped into the bazaar to buy some apples for the New Year meal. I went from the hospital to the scene of the devastation. The firemen were still removing smoldering pieces of charred timber. A grim-faced man was removing fragments of glass from the charred windowframe of what had once been the "Afghan Optical Instruments" store. I introduced myself. He was (Mukhammad Khakim), proprietor and salesman. "I was lucky," he said. "People don't buy spectacles for New Year, so I closed the dukan straight after lunch.. Otherwise I wouldn't be talking to you now..."

Last Sunday there was another explosion in Kabul, this time at the "Clothes" store in the city's very popular Green Bazaar. The explosive had been placed in the dressing room of a dukan and it went off when a customer went in. Once again salesmen and customers were among the casualties and once again passersby were hit by pieces of broken glass from the store window.

...Whoever I talked to after the explosions -- casualties, regular customers of both bazaars, stallholders, members of the law and order organs -- they all expressed their anger and their contempt for the people who had organized and perpetrated these base acts. "CIA mercenaries... Hidden killers... But let them not flatter themselves -- revolutionary venegeance will be wreaked on them and they will get their just deserts. They will not undermine our resolve and morale! They will not halt the revolution's firm step!"

SRV DECISION ON PARTIAL TROOP WITHDRAWAL HAILED

OW302218 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 28 Mar 85

[(Bulatov) commentary]

[Text] A joint Vietnamese-Cambodian decision on a new withdrawal soon of part of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from People's Kampuchea has been announced in Hanoi. This decision was made in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Vientiane summit conference of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in 1983. The resolution deals with the gradual and partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia on the basis of considering the security situation there.

In this connection, our observer (Bulatov) writes:

Dear Chinese listeners: I would like to point out that the stationing of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia was at the request of the Cambodian Government and is in conformity with the 1979 Vietnamese-Cambodian Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation. These volunteer troops, together with the Cambodian Armed Forces, have guaranteed the peace needed for the PRK's national rebirth, and have successfully repelled raids launched by the Pol Potists and other Khmer reactionaries who have entrenched themselves in Thailand. The undeclared war launched and continued by imperialists and reactionaries to oppose Cambodia has forced the Vietnamese volunteers to stay in that country and, as Hanoi and Phnom Penh have repeatedly pointed out, their presence there is only temporary.

It is known to all that Vietnamese volunteer troops have partially withdrawn three times over the past 3 years. The resolution adopted at the Vientiane summit conference of the three Indochinese countries spelled out in explicit terms the conditions for the total withdrawal from Cambodia of Vietnamese volunteer troops. These conditions are: the elimination of external threats to Cambodia and the end to the use of Thai territory for armed bandit operations against Cambodia.

The new withdrawal of a part of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia soon is evidence of the goodwill of Socialist Vietnam. The three Indochinese countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have persistently strived to normalize the political situation in the Southeast Asian region. This has been manifested in their many new and constructive proposals aimed at stopping the long years of confrontation in that region. There are, however many serious obstacles on the raod leading to everlasting peace, security, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. These obstacles are the result of the policy of the ruling cliques of the United States and a big Asian power. The ruling cliques of these countries have been and are trying to aggravate tensions in that region at any cost. These external forces have instigated the ASEAN countries to make a stand against the Indochinese nations and have fueled the hostility between these two groups of countries.

Brushing aside the realities in that region, U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have not stopped their undeclared war against Cambodia, and have attempted to undermine the course of socialist transformation of the three Indochinese countries by challenging Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In pursuing their consistent policy of seeking peace -- for which they have waited a long time -- and of eliminating external interference, the three fraternal Indochinese countries have stood up to the imperialists and their lackeys whose policy is to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries and to threaten the fundamental interests of the peoples in that region. The policy of the Indochinese countries is fully supported by the Soviet Union, other members of the friendly socialist community, and all other peace-loving forces.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SRV

OW291055 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Dear friends: As reported, a protocol on cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam for this year was signed in Moscow on 26 March. Our station's correspondent has this report:

Culture and the arts always remain an important, inseparable part of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. The newly signed protocol reveals the two sides' determination to continue to develop their cultural cooperation on a new basis and at a higher level with attention paid to the experiences and results gained. The protocol was signed by Comrade Barabash, first deputy minister of culture of the Soviet Union, and Comrade Nguyen Dinh Quang, SRV vice minister of culture.

After signing the protocol, Comrade Barabash stressed:

[Begin Barabash recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] These great cultural activities to be held by our two countries will contribute to consolidating not only the cultural cooperation but also the friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. [end recording]

On behalf of all Soviet cultural workers, Comrade Barabash wished their Vietnamese counterparts many new achievements in their cultural activities.

Comrade Nguyen Dinh Quang, vice minister of culture of the SRV, highly valued the protocol on cultural cooperation for this year. He said in particular:

[Begin Quang recording] Regarding the protocol signed today, I would like to say that Vietnamese-Soviet cultural cooperation has been developing even more, not only on a broad scope but also in depth. We attach great importance to this cooperation because we hold that the friendship between the two nations will be steady and consolidated when there is a deep mutual understanding of each other's culture. According to this protocol, in 1985 Vietnamese cultural days will be organized in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the SRV's 40th founding anniversary. We believe that 1985 will mark a landmark of the fine development of Vietnamese-Soviet cultural relations. We hope that Vietnamese cultural days will help introduce Vietnamese culture to the Soviet people and further tighten the cultural ties between our two countries. Once again, may I express my sincere thanks to the Soviet party, government, and Ministry of Culture for their many great contributions to Vietnam. We hope that the friendship manifested through cultural activities will help create an entire unanimity of views on the two peoples' thoughts, lives, and sentiments. With this unanimity of views, I am convinced that the cooperation between our two countries will further develop and yield even more brilliant results. [end recording]

GORBACHEV MESSAGE HAILS KADAR REELECTION

PM010847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP.

Dear Comrade Kadar! On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you on your election to the post of general secretary of the MSZMP.

In the Soviet Union you have won profound respect as an outstanding leader of fraternal Hungary and the party of Hungarian Communists, as an eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement. Your contribution to the further intensification of Soviet-Hungarian friendship and cooperation, the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community countries, and our common struggle for peace and socialism is well known.

I wish you, Dear Comrade Kadar, and the Communists and all working people of Hungary new achievements in building a developed socialist society and successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 23d MSZMP Congress.

M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

ROMANOV, HUNGARY'S KADAR HOLD 'CORDIAL' MEETING

PM291055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Between J. Kadar and CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] Budapest, 27 Mar -- Yesterday in the Palace of Congresses J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, met with the CPSU delegation to the 13th MSZMP Congress led by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The head of the CPSU delegation conveyed greetings and best wishes to the Communists and the fraternal Hungarian people from Communists and all Soviet people. J. Kadar and G.V. Romanov exchanged information on the main avenues of activity of the MSZMP and the CPSU. There was an exchange of opinions on the development of cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union and between the MSZMP and the CPSU, and also on certain topical questions of the current international situation.

Taking part in the meeting, which was held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, were K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee members A.A. Khomyakov, first secretary of Tambov CPSU Obkom, and V.N. Vazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary; and also F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and G. Kotai, deputy director of the MSZMP Central Committee International Relations Section.

MARCHUK, FRG BUNDESRAT'S SPAETH CONFER

PM291157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Conversations Held"]

[Text] On 26 March a meeting was held between G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Spaeth, president of the FRG Bundesrat. Prospects for the development of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

J. Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR, attended the meeting.

SPANISH TRANSPORTATION MINISTER BEGINS VISIT

LD290331 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- Prospects of developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and Spain in the field of sea carriage are being studied in the course of the visit to the USSR by the Spanish Minister of Transport and Communication Enrique Baron Crespo, that began today. He will have talks with the USSR Minister of the Merchant Marine Timofey Guzhenko. He is also expected to have meetings in other Soviet transport agencies as well. Enrique Baron Crespo will visit Leningrad and study port facilities in that city.

At the same time the second session of the mixed Soviet-Spanish committee on shipping will be held in Moscow. The committee was set up in accordance with the May 30, 1983 intergovernmental agreement. It will sum up the results of the cooperation between the two states in this field and study possibilities of expanding it on a mutually advantageous basis.

Sea transport carries the bulk of cargo between the two countries. The Soviet Union ships to Spain oil and oil products, chemicals, machinery, equipment, sawn timber and other goods, while Spanish farm produce, various equipment and ferrous rolled stock are carrried by sea to the Soviet Union.

Meets With Aliyev

LD291847 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin Enrique Carlos Baron, the Spanish minister of transport, tourism and communications.

Satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Spanish relations was expressed during the conversation, that passed in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere, and the mutual intention was confirmed to further expand mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Spain, the strengthening of European and international security. A number of concrete questions of business cooperation in the field of transport, tourism and communications were discussed.

The USSR Minister of the Merchant Marine Timofey Guzhenko and the Spanish Ambassador in the USSR Jose Luis Xifra were present at the conversation.

SPANISH CP DELEGATION MEETS CPSU REPRESENTATIVES

PM011355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS -- A delegation from the Commission for International Links of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Spain) led by Fidel Alonso, a member of the Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, stayed in the Soviet Union from March 25-30 under a plan of interparty links between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party (Spain).

The Spanish comrades had conversations and meetings at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee and the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The shared desire of the CPSU and the Communist Party (Spain) to maintain active cooperation in the interests of strengthening peace and the people's security and eliminating the threat of a nuclear war was reaffirmed during the conversations.

FRANCE SAID BUILDING UP NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

LD010813 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Paris April 1 TASS -- France is building up its nuclear potential: It puts into service today its sixth nuclear-powered Inflexible submarine. It is equipped with 16 "M-4" ballistic missiles of the A generation with six nuclear warheads each. After the putting into service of this submarine the number of nuclear warheads in possession of France will double.

According to FRANCE-PRESSE, now the French Defense Ministry will start the equipment of another five nuclear-powered submarines with "M-4" missiles. The Minister of Defense of France Charles Hernu has said in an interveiw with the British weekly JANE'S WEEKLY that France intends to bring the number of warheads to 500 by 1992.

NATO Links Seen

LD301420 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1830 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Commentary by Boris Tumanov]

[Text] The formula of the independence of the French Armed Forces, spoken of so often in Paris, has become for me one notion which refers to no real context. Indeed, some French politicians and men of the Army speak of the independence of their country's military potential as if it were a question of the virtue of Caesar's wife who, as everyone knows, remains above any suspicion. I do not want to lack respect for either the Caesar's wife or the French socialists, but being skeptical by nature I say: This is to be proved in either case.

Let us leave the old times to the historians and let us speak of more modern times. The independence of France's military potential concerns me for very precise reasons. First of all, because it has given and continues to give the Untied States one of the excuses for the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and then, because it is being deliberately used as a factor of uncertainty in the general balance of forces between East and West. Where there is uncertainty, there is suspicion.

[illegible] that France no longer belongs to the NATO military organization, we are asked, for example, not to take into account the existence of the French military potential, even if this is to increase twofold shortly with the launching of the nuclear submarine Inflexible. Under the same excuse, we are asked to close our eyes to the increasingly close coordination between the activities of the French Armed Forces and NATO. To give an example: The "RX-84" maneuvers held recently were represented as a penetration by 200 French fighter planes into central Europe, planes which managed to overcome in 12 minutes the obstacles representing the Warsaw Pact defense means. Add to this the two AWACS aircraft which, according to allegations by the French press, the French Armed Forces are going to purchase shortly. Remember that these electronic radar aircraft are aimed at finding out about the enemy's far-behind lines and you will have more proof that the French General Staff aligns itself with the American strategic concept of (?air umbrella).

General Houdet, commander in chief of the French troops in Federal Germany, is honest enough to admit that the French forces' capability of cooperation with the Bundeswehr and with the Ango-American troops in the FRG is necessary in order to ensure possible action by the French troops within NATO. General Houdet went even further by making it clear that, if needed, his troops will pass under the direct operational control of the NATO central army group. [as heard]

I do not at all want to neglect the fact that France has not so far reentered NATO, and that, consequently, it maintains, at least in thoery, an autonomy of decision. But the fact remains that the French military effort is increasingly coordinated with the objectives and the strategic doctrines of NATO. How else can one interpret, for example, the cooperation between the French General Staff and NATO military command in the distribution of targets in Soviet territory between Western nuclear means with a view to preventing a double strike against the same target. French officials often prefer to keep silent about the fact that the military programming law adopted by the National Assembly designates the Soviet Union as the sole potential enemy of France. General Houdet's plain speaking becomes all the more noticeable above all when he admits that the consolidation of military cooperation with NATO should ensure to France enough power so as not to be ignored by any potential enemy. That is why we insist that France's nuclear potential should be taken into account within the general balance of nuclear forces in Europe.

FURTHER ON IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Gromyko

PM010831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Takes Place"]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a conversation today with Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Iraqi Republic, who is in Moscow on a brief working visit.

The talks centered on questions concerning the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed the principled line of the Soviet Union favoring the speediest ending of the war between Iraq and Iran, which would accord both with the interests of the peoples of both countries and the broad interests of international security. Only those who are interested in a further growth of tension and in creating conditions to interfere in the internal affairs of that area's states stand to gain from a continuation of the war. In this connection, the importance of transition to political means to resolve the outstanding issues between Iran and Iraq was noted and support was voiced for efforts taken in this direction, in particular within the framework of the United Nations.

Tariq 'Aziz assessed the situation now taking shape in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and voiced the considerations of the Iraqi side concerning ways to end hostilities and begin the process of finding a political settlement to the conflict.

Views were also exchanged on the situation in the Middle East. The two sides stressed the continuing danger of the situation in that important area because Israel continues the occupation of Arab lands, obstructs the solution of the question of the creation of an independent Palestinian state and, relying on outside imperialist circles, incessantly stages provocations and terrorizes the population in the territories it has seized, including Lebanon. Both sides emphatically condemned Israel's continuing aggression, which poses a serious threat in the Middle East area and beyond it.

When bilateral Soviet-Iraqi relations were discussed both sides expressed satisfaction with the state of these relations and confirmed their mutual striving to strengthen them on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko held a luncheon in honour of Tariq 'Aziz.

Departs 30 March

LD310104 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2015 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Revolutionary Command Council member, deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, left the Soviet Union today. He was in our country on a short working visit. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials, including Al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR.

ARTICLE COMMEMORATES LIBYAN REVOLUTION EVENT

PM291633 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[A. Vladimirskiy article: "Libya: Following the Road of Revolution"]

[Excerpts] In the history of every people there are dates that remain long in the memory... Over 15 years have passed since those momentous March days when the gaze of all Libyans was fixed on Tobruk, where preparations were in hand for the evacuation of the major British military base there -- an event which was a notable page in the history of the Libyan revolution.

The removal of the British and U.S. bases was one of the new leadership's first moves toward strengthening national independence and sovereignty. It was an appreciable blow against imperialism's positions in the Arab region and on the African Continent. Libya acquired the ability to act as a truly progressive force in the international arena, and favorable conditions were created in the country for carrying out radical political and socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the broad people's masses. The Libyan people were soon able to eliminate the vestiges of feudal backwardness and also achieved certain successes in creating the foundations of industry and a modern power industry and in the further development of national culture.

Relations of friendship between Libya and the Soviet Union have been strengthening from year to year and the prospects for Soviet-Libyan cooperation have broadened. Our countries' positions are either close or actually coincide on most of the key problems of the present day.

The anti-Libyan campaign mounted recently by certain circles in the United States and a number of West European countries shows that Libya's consistent anti-imperialist course is not to everyone's liking. The transatlantic strategists and their monopolies still cannot reconcile themselves to the loss of their military and economic positions in Libya, a country with rich oil resources and occupying an important strategic position in the Mediterranean.

The U.S. military department is playing a leading role in the extensive anti-Libyan campaign orchestrated by the White House. Ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet are always to be found off the country's shores. The latest provocative maneuvers, held at the end of January, met with a massive protest demonstration in many Libyan cities.

Washington assigns an important role to shameless slander in the campaign against Libya. The U.S. propaganda machine, armed with "irrefutable facts" manufactured in Langley, is trying to depict the young Arab state as a "center" of international terrorism. The streams of disinformation of this kind are designed to "provide backup" for the policy of sanctions and blackmail against Tripoli, a policy which was given legal "validation" in the notorious "antiterrorist" Directive No 138.

Even a fleeting glance at the thick file of anti-Libyan provocations leaves you in no doubt that those people across the ocean have still not abandoned their dream of recovering their lost positions in Libya. But the Libyan people are firm in their determination to defend the revolution's gains. And no reactionary onslaughts can shake that resolve.

SOVIET-ANGOLAN COMMISSION SIGNS ACCORDS IN LUANDA

LD302329 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1304 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Luanda, 30 Mar (TASS) -- The mixed Soviet-Angolan intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation and trade has finished its work here. A protocol of the fourth session of the commission has been signed. The document outlines ways of developing the Soviet-Angolan ties in the sphere of personnel training, including the construction of new vocational-technical training centers in different areas of the People's Republic of Angola as well as in construction and restoration of bridges. Further prospects for cooperation in agriculture have been defined. It is envisaged to continue the aid to Angola in the public health sphere by sending Soviet physicians there, rednering assistance in construction and restoration of hospitals in Luanda, Lubango, and Malanje and providing them with up-to-date medical equipment. Concrete issues connected with mutually profitable cooperation have been considered in the sphere of fishing, in particular, in building a major port which will include fish processing enterprises and a training center. Prospects for developing the ties in the sphere of geology, geodesy, and cartography and municipal economy also have been determined. A contract has been signed to perform first-priority planning and research work for construction of the Capanda hydropower station. In order to develop mutually profitable trade on the long-term basis and in order to make it more balanced, an accord in principle has been reached to sign an agreement for mutual deliveries of goods in 1986-1990.

TASS STATEMENT URGES 'RESOLUTE STEPS' AGAINST RSA

LD311715 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 31 Mar 85

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- Report about reprisals against the residents of African townships protesting against the inhuman system of apartheid come in every day from the Republic of South Africa of late. Army units, special forces of police and security services are thrown against unarmed demonstrators. Even according to the official data of the racist authorities, tens of Africans have been killed and hundreds injured. The leaders of mass democratic organisations have been arrested on trumped-up charges of "high treason".

The developments in the Republic of South Africa are indicative of a deep crisis of the regime of apartheid. The so-called "constitutional reforms" publicized by Pretoria have not led and could not lead to the alleviation of the lot of an overwhelming majority of that country's population. The essence of the system of apartheid remains unchanged and runs counter to the basic interests of masses of people.

The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, condemned by the international community, has not abandoned its policy of state terrorism with regard to independent African countries either. The bands, created and armed by the regime, continue to commit atrocities on the soil of Angola and Mozambique, and gross pressure is being put on other "Frontline" States. Pretoria continues to refuse to obey the UNO's and other international forums' resolutions on immediate and unconditional granting of independence to Namibia.

Responsibility for those actions of the South African racists fully rests also with the imperialist circles, those of the United States, in the first place, which continue to actively cooperate with the regime of the Republic of South Africa, thereby encouraging it to continue to policy of apartheid and aggression, the policy which arouses the legitimate wrath and indignation of all honest people of the world and which poses a threat to peace and people's security.

In the resolution which was unanimously adopted on March 12, 1985, the U.N. Security Council insistently called on the government of Pretoria to cease violence and reprisals against the indigenous population and other opponents of apartheid and urgently to take measures with a view to eliminating apartheid.

TASS is authorised to state that the Soviet Union expects a strict implementation of this and other resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, the resolutions which are binding upon all members of the international community. Now that the freedom-loving peoples prepare to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism [word indistinct] hating ideology are particularly intolerable.

The Soviet Union is calling on all states to take resolute steps to put a stop to the crimes of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. It is high time to take effective measures with regard to that regime in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations Organisation.

COMPARISON OF CPSU MESSAGE TO MALI CONGRESS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 March carries in its First Edition on page one the message from the CPSU Central Committee to the congress of the Democratic Union of Mali People. The PRAVDA version, entitled "To the Second Congress of the Democratic Union of Mali People," has been compared with the Moscow TASS version published in the 28 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one PRAVDA reads: [Text] The CPSU Central Committee greets delegates of the Second Congress of the Democratic Union of the Mali People.

Your congress is... (deleting dateline, changing first paragraph)

Last paragraph, last line PRAVDA reads: ...acquires special significance. True to Lenin's behests, the CPSU will continue to defend consistently and purposefully the cause of peace and the people's security and to condemn the imperialist policy of hegemonism, racism, and Zionism.

We wish the Second Congress of the Democratic Union of the Mali People successful and fruitful work.

May the friendship and solidarity between the CPSU and the Democratic Union of the Mali people and between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Mali strengthen and develop!

CPSU Central Committee....(adding extra passage and signatory)

U.S. 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST NICARAGUA CONDEMNED

LD300500 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov:

The Nicaraguan Government has expressed its resolute protest over the escalation by imperialist circles in the United States of preparations for direct armed agression with a view to ousting the legitimate government of that Latin American country. In a statement, circulated in Managua, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry notes that the unprecedentedly large-scale military exercise, codenamed Universal Trek, which the United States is going to hold jointly with the Honduran military near Nicaragua, will enhance even more the threat of U.S. military intervention against the Nicaraguan people who are heroically upholding their right to free, independent existence.

Alarming news, reminiscent of war communiques, are coming out of Central America where the Washington administration's course towards state terrorism in international affairs and interference in the internal affairs of countries of the region has created a dangerous seat of tension. Ignoring elementary norms of international law and ethics, the White House chief publicly proclaimed the overthrow of the Sandinista government to be the aim of his administration.

By stepping up the siege of Nicaragua, the United States banks on heightening tensions and war psychosis and use of force. Under the pretext of the exercise, the Pentagon intends concentrating in Honduras about 12,000 officers and men from all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces, a powerful squadron of naval ships armed with guided projectiles, as well as helicopters and planes. American assault tank units, currently in Honduras, were moved toward Nicaragua's northern border. The landing of troops is to be mastered in the Honduran port of Castilla. Every day, U.S. Air Force reconnaissance planes intrude into the air space of revolutionary Nicaragua. Mercenary gangs of "contras", on the payroll of the CIA, are stepping up their raids.

The Washington administration, while expanding the scope of preparations for direct imperialist aggression against Nicaragua, is mounting pressure on the Organization of American States in a bid to try and isolate Nicaragua on the international arena and strangle the Nicaraguan revolution. The developments around Nicaragua, fraught with international complications, highlight the extreme danger of the Central American problems and undermining of social and political structures in other countries. Condemning the preparations for direct U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, the world public demand that the countries in Central America and the Caribbean be left alone, that the inalienable right of their peoples to be masters of their future, to charter independently the course of their political and any other development be respected.

CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO PRESENTS AWARDS TO WOMEN

LD301819 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Today, the highest awards of the Federation of Cuban Women, the Orders of Anna Betancourt, were presented at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR to the leaders of mass women's organizations in Bulgaria, the GDR, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Afghanistan. This order is awarded to women for services in fighting against the dictatorship of Batista, in the struggle for the cause of the workers and peasants, as well as for successes in labor and the fulfillment of internationalistic duty. At the request of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, the lofty awards were presented by Raul Castro, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

COMPARISON OF 28 MAR CPSU POLITBURO MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 March in its First Edition frontpages an unattributed report headlined "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo," which is identical to the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 29 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, except for the following:

First paragraph, penultimate line, the PRAVDA version reads: ...consumers is planned. Targets [azdaniya] for the production...(substituting "targets" for tasks");

Second paragraph, line seven, the PRAVDA version reads:...of a course entitled "Fundamentals of Information and Computer Technology" in all secondary...(rewording).

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION CHAIRMEN NAMED

PM291513 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 28 March in its First Edition carries on pages 2-3 an unattributed report entitled "RSFSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions," which lists the composition of the various standing commissions and names of their respective chairmen:

Credentials Commission -- Deputy D.N. Gagarov
Legislative Proposals -- Deputy A.I. Lukyanov
Foreign Affairs -- Deputy V.G. Zakharov
Planning and Budget -- Deputy I.M. Chereopnov
Industry -- Deputy O.A. Korolev
Energy -- Deputy Yu. G. Ananin
Transport and Communications -- Deputy P.S. Grishchenko
Construction and Construction Materials Industry -- Deputy V.N. Pushkarev
Agro-industrial Complex -- Deputy A. Ye. Vysotskiy
Science and Technology -- Deputy S.V. Vonsovskiy
Consumer Goods and Services -- Deputy Ye.M. Podolskiy
Communal Housing and Municipal Economy -- Deputy V.F. Gorulev
Health, Social Security, and Sports -- Deputy N.V. Dmitriyeva
Public Education and Culture -- Deputy V.B. Aleskovskiy
Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women -- Deputy A.P. Biryukova
Youth Affairs -- Deputy Yu.A. Zhdanov
Conservation and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources -- Deputy C.A. Goryachev.

Supreme Soviet Concludes Session

PM291023 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The 1st session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, continued its work 27 March 1985. The third sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow at 1000 hours.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, M.S. Solomentsev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, and N.I. Ryzhkov were greeted with prolonged applause by the deputies and guests at the session.

It was chaired by Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet continued discussing the report by Deputy L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, on measures to step up the organizational work of RSFSR soviet and economic organs to implement the long-term program for land reclamation and for increasing the effectiveness of the utilization of reclaimed lands in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum.

The following deputies took part in the debate: V.N. Shcherbak, (Krasnodar Kray's Yeyskiy Electoral Okrug); F.S. Naberezhnev (Moscow Oblast's Klinskiy Electoral Okrug); N.I. Monastyreva (Volgograd Oblast's Volzhskiy Electoral Okrug); R.E. Prause (Leningrad Oblast's Tikhvinskiy Electoral Okrug); A.A. Nikonov (Leningrad City's Politekhnicheskiy Electoral Okrug); I.Ya. Enns (Omsk Oblast's Omskiy Rural Electoral Okrug); S.I. Rogozhina (Astrakhan Oblast's Narimanovskiy Electoral Okrug); A.V. Aleksankin (Novgorod Oblast's Staroruskiy Electoral Okrug); V.N. Voronin (Rostov Oblast's Zernogradskiy Electoral Okrug); A.M. Sadretdinov (Bashkir ASSR's Ishimbayskiy Electoral Okrug); N.V. Duboshin (Kuybyshev Oblast's Bolsheglushitskiy Electoral Okrug); V.I. Naumov (Rostov Oblast's Azovskiy Electoral Okrug); I.F. Mavrin (Amur Oblast's Blagoveshchenskiy Electoral Okrug); and V.A. Zakharov (Vladimir Oblast's Suzdalskiy Electoral Okrug).

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution "On Measures To Step Up the Organizational Work of RSFSR Soviet and Economic Organs To Implement the Long-Term Program for land Reclamation and for Increasing the Effectiveness of the Utilization of Reclaimed Lands in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum."

With this, the 1st session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, completed its work.

REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS ELECT OFFICIALS

LD300601 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Sessions of the Supreme Soviets of Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Latvia, Tajikistan, and Armenia today discussed ways of enhancing the role played by the organs of people's power in further uplifting the economy and satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the working people.

In Kishinev, Comrade Kalin was elected chairman of the Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Ustiyan was appointed chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers.

In Riga, Comrade Strautmanis was elected chairman of the Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Ruben was appointed chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

In Dushanbe, Comrade Pallayev was elected chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Mikhkamov was appointed chairman of the Republic Council of Ministers.

In Yerevan, Comrade Sarkisov was elected chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Sarkisyan was appointed chairman of the Republic Council of Ministers.

Moldavian, Armenian Sessions

LD301759 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Speeches by participants in sessions of the Supreme Soviets of a number of union republics, held today, were imbused with concern for the well-being of the Soviet people.

Kishinev: A broad program for the steady raising of the standard of living of the population is successfully being implemented in the republic and people's working and everyday conditions are constantly being improved. Just in the 10th 4 years [as heard] of the 11th 5-Year-Plan period, a total area of 13.6 million square meters of residential housing has been brought into service. The material and technical basis of the municipal economy has been strengthened. This was stated at a session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet. Measures for the further improvement of municipal services to the republic's population were discussed. Deputies outlined ways of fundamentally improving municipal services to the population. Comrade Kalin was elected chairman of the Republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Ustiyan was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR.

Yerevan: A session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet opened today. Its participants are discussing the work of the republic's soviets of peoples deputies in the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the progress of fulf lling the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum in the Armenian republican party organization. Comrade Sarkisov was elected chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Sarkisyan was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR.

Kazakh Session

GF291732 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] The first session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, was held in Alma-Ata on 28 March. At 1200, Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; and Comrades Akkoziyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kadyrayev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkhin, Nazarbayev, Rybnikov, and Trofimov, members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, took their seats.

Commissioned by the soviet of elders, Deputy [name indistinct] made the opening speech and announced the opening of the first session of the Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

The deputies observed a 1-minute silence in honor of the bright memory of the late Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, prominent activist of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and the international communist and workers movement.

At the suggestion of Deputy Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakhistan Communist Party Central Committee, who was commissioned by the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and soviet of elders, the session unanimously elected Deputy Nazarbayev chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. Deputy (Murmanova) of the Karaganda Oblast Electoral Okrug; Deputy (Malyev) of the Guryev Oblast Electoral Okrug; Deputy [words indistinct] and Deputy (Uleyv) of the Kustanay Oblast Electoral Okrug were unanimously elected deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The following session agenda was approved:

1. The election of the Credentials Commission of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

2. The election of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

3. The formation of the Standing Commissions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

4. The formation of the Kazakh SSR Government and Council of Ministers.

5. The formation of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee.

6. The election of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court.

7. The tasks facing soviet and economic organs on further improving trade and the living conditions of the citizens of the republic in light of the demands of the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The Supreme Soviet then discussed the questions on the agenda. Deputy Sultanov was elected chairman of the Credentials Commission of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. After a break, the first session of the Supreme Soviet was continued.

The Supreme Soviet listened to a report presented by Deputy Sultanov, chairman of the Credentials Commission, for approving the authority of the deputies elected to the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Reviewing the presentation of the Credentials Commission, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, in accordance with Article 97 of the Constitution of the Kazakh SSR, resolves to approve the authority of the deputies of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet who were elected on 24 February 1985 in all the electorial okrugs.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet then began the election of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy Dinmukhamed Akhamedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech. On behalf of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Kunayev made a suggestion which was supported by the party group and the soviet of elders on reelecting Comrade Bayken Ashimovich Ashimov as chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Comrade Bayken Ashimovich Ashimov as chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy Ashimov then delivered a speech. Comrade Ashimov expressed deep gratitude and sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and the Supreme Soviet of the Republic for the high confidence vested in him through his election as chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said that he will devote his strength, expertise, and knowledge so as to be worthy of this great trust. He said that the Supreme Soviet Presidium will always [words indistinct] observe the activities of the soviets of the republic in light of the demands of the April 1984 and March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the 16th Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. In accordance with Article 107 of the Kazakh SSR Constitution, Comrade Ashimov requested the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee to make a proposal, approved by the party group and the soviet of elders, on the personnel of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy (Gapurova), secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a speech on the formation of the Republic's Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions. The Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on the formation of the Standing Commissions.

The Supreme Soviet then discussed the formation of the Republic's government and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. Deputy [name indistinct], chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, read an announcement by Comrade Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers: In accordance with Article 116 of the Kazakh SSR Constitution, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers considered [word indistinct] and to be elected by the Kazakh Supreme Soviet, and that the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers is requesting you to hand over this announcement to the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

[Signed] Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, 28 March 1985.

Deputy Dinmukhamed Akhamedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech. Commissioned by the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, he made a proposal, approved by the party group and the soviet of elders of the Supreme Soviet, on electing Comrade Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, member of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, as chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers. Comrade Nazarbayev made a proposal to the Supreme Soviet on the structure of the republic's government and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. The Supreme Soviet formed the Government of the Kazakh SSR. The Council of Ministers will continue to carry out its responsibility.

The Supreme Soviet adopted [words indistinct] Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers that the authority of the Government of the Kazakh SSR will answer to the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. Approving the activities of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev was appointed chairman of Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. He was commissioned to propose to the Supreme Soviet to form the personnel structure of the republic's government.

During the evening session, the Supreme Soviet reviewed a question on the formation of the republic's government and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. Deputy Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, made a speech. In accordance with Article 116 of the Kazakh SSR Constitution, and commissioned by the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, he presented the personnel structure of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers that had been approved by the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the party group of the Supreme Soviet, and the soviet of elders. The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the structure of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. Deputy Nazarbayev then made a speech on the announcement of the Kazakh SSR and its [words indistinct]. The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution approving the main directions of the activities of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

According to a suggestion by Deputy Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet formed the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee. Deputy (Zhahybekov), deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a proposal on the formation of the structure of the Republic's Supreme Court. The Kazakh SSR Supreme Court was elected.

Deputy Gukasov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the tasks of the soviet and economic organs for further improving the trade and living conditions of the citizens of the republic in light of the demands of the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Deputy Inkarbyev, chairman of the Karaganda Oblast Soviet Executive Committee; Deputy Koychumanov, chairman of the Alma-Ata City Soviet Executive Committee; Deputy (Golavameyev), [word indistinct] chemical factory for shoes [words indistinct]; Deputy Ivanov, minister of trade of the Kazakh SSR; Deputy (Kamileyv), [words indistinct] participated in the discussion of the report.

The first session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation continues [word indistinct].

Tajik Session

GF311534 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] In an atmosphere of high political and labor upswing brought about by the active preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War, the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress, and the decisions of the March 1985 Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the deputies of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet gathered in Dushanbe on 29 March for the 1st session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation.

Present at the presidium were Comrades Nabiyev, [name indistinct], Bobosadykova, Dedov, Makhkamov, (Marsalikov), Nasriddinov, Pallayev, Kartashov, and Sultanov, members and candidate members of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and the members of the Republic's government.

At the instruction of the soviet of elders, (Nursaid Mirshakara), the eldest deputy of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet and a national poet in Tajikistan, opened the session.

The deputies observed 1 minute's silence in honor of the memory of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. At the proposal by Deputy (Manshildova), who spoke at the instruction of the soviet of elders, the Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Deputy Usmanov Khasanov chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet from (Sigizhag) Electoral Okrug in (Sigizhag) Rayon.

The meeting continued under the chairmanship of Khasanov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

At the proposal of Deputy (Khonsov), the session unanimously elected Deputy Aleksandr (Timofiyev Petrenko) from (Chevshenkiy) Electoral Okrug in the city of Dushanbe, and Deputy (Rosa Kapurov) from (Masin) Electoral Okrug in (Masinskiy) Rayon, as deputy chairmen of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The following agenda of the session was approved:

1. The election of the Credentials Commission of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.
2. The election of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
3. The formation of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commission.
4. The approval of the laws of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
5. Measures for further improving the municipal and consumer services to the Republic's citizens.
6. The formation of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.
7. The formation of the Tajik SSR People's Control Committee.
8. The election of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies approved the work sequence of the session.

At a proposal by Deputy Kurbanov, the Credentials Commission of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet was elected under the chairmanship of Deputy (Nabar Nazarov).

After a break, the session heard a report by (Nazarov), chairman of the Credentials Commission of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, on the results of examining the authority of the deputies of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. According to the report of the Credentials Commission, a resolution was unanimously adopted on the approval of the authority of all the deputies elected for the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. Deputy Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the session.

The Supreme Soviet then proceeded to the election of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, was given the floor. On behalf of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, he made a suggestion supported by the party group and the soviet of elders of the Supreme Soviet for electing Deputy Gaibnazar Pallayev as chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Pallayev as chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Pallayev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressed gratitude to the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee and all deputies for the high confidence accorded him. At the instruction of the party group and the soviet of the elders of the Supreme Soviet, he made a proposal on the election of Deputy Dedov and Deputy Karimov as deputy chairmen of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Deputy Saidov as secretary of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also as members of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The deputies unanimously elected the deputy chairmen, secretary, and members of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session then proceeded to review the next agenda of the session -- the formation of the Standing Commissions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. On behalf of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Deputy Dedov, deputy chairman of the Tajik Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke on suggestions approved by the party group and the soviet of elders. Deputies adopted resolutions on the formation of the standing commissions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet and on the election of the staff of these commissions.

The chairman of the session announced the declaration of Makhkamov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, on [word indistinct] authority before the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The session proceeded to review the next question on the agenda -- the formation of the Tajik SSR Government and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers. Deputy Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, took the floor. At the instruction of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, he suggested that the activity of the Council of Ministers be approved, and made a proposal supported by the party group and the soviet of elders of the Supreme Soviet calling for electing Deputy Kakhar Makhkamov chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers. After approving the activity of the Republic's Council of Ministers, the Supreme Soviet passed a resolution on the nomination of Deputy Makhkamov as chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and ordered him to make a proposal on the composition of the Tajik SSR Government.

Deputy (Fuldova), secretary of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the approval of the laws of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet approved the laws of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and passed the relevant laws and resolutions.

After a break, the meeting continued under the chairmanship of Deputy (Petrenko), deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies proceeded to examine the question on the measures for further improving municipal and consumer services to the population. Deputy Makhkamov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report. The Supreme Soviet passed resolutions on the question discussed. Deputy Makhkamov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, was given the floor. He expressed gratitude to the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee and the deputies for the high confidence accorded him, and presented a statement on the staff of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers for review and approval by the Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the staff of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers. Makhkamov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the deputies on the forthcoming activity of the government. The session passed a resolution on this statement, approving the basic directions of the forthcoming activity of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers in the fields of economic and social development in the Republic.

At the proposal of Deputy (Belov), the Supreme Soviet passed a resolution on the formation of the Tajik SSR people's Control Committee and approved its staff.

At the proposal of Deputy Pallayev, the Supreme Soviet unanimously elected the Tajik SSR Supreme Court.

With this, the 1st session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocations concluded its work.

Uzbek Session

GF301616 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The first session of Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation was held in Tashkent on 30 March. Present in the Presidium were Comrades Usmanskhozhayev, Abdullayeva, Aytmuratov, Anisimkim, Kadyrov, Mikhaylov, Osetrov, Salimov, [name indistinct], Alimov, Galavin, Makhmudova, Umarov, and Khaydurov, members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Mogilnichenko, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade (Sigdanov), a responsible worker of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the proposal of Deputy (Lapchin), the session was opened by [name indistinct], a senior deputy of the Republic's Supreme Soviet and a popular (?artist) in Uzbekistan. Deputy Usmanskhodzhayev was then given the floor. At the instruction of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, supported by the party group and the soviet of elders, he proposed that Deputy Khalibullayev be elected chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet. This proposal was unanimously passed. Comrade Khalibullayev thanked the deputies for their confidence.

After that, at the proposal of Deputy Usmankhanov, who spoke (?on behalf of) the soviet of elders, Deputies (Khaydarkinova), Salimov, (Masilov), and [name indistinct] were elected deputy chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

The following agenda of the session was approved:
1. The election of the Credentials Commission of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.
2. The election of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
3. The formation of the Standing Commission of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.
4. The formation of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.
5. The formation of the Uzbek SSR of People's Control Committee.
6. The election of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court.
7. The approval of the laws of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
8. The tasks of the soviet and economic organs of the Uzbek SSR for further increasing production and improving the quality of consumer goods.

At the proposal of Deputy Aytmuratov, the Credentials Commission of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet was elected.

After a short break, the Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy Zhurayeva, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the authority of [word indistinct] elected by the Republic's Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously passed the following resolution: On the basis of the [words indistinct] of the Uzbek SSR Constitution, to approve the authority of the deputies of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation elected on 24 February 1985 from all the electoral okrugs.

The session then proceeded to examine the second question on the agenda: the election of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy Usmankhodzhayev was given the floor. On the instructions of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, he made a proposal supported by the party group and the soviet of elders calling for the election of Deputy Salimov as chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This proposal was unanimously passed. Deputy Salimov then delivered a speech, expressing cordial appreciation for the great confidence placed in him. According to instructions given him by the party group and at his proposal, the Supreme Soviet unanimously elected the deputy chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the secretary of the Presidium and the members of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The chairman of [words indistinct] the announcement of Deputy Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, that in accordance with the Uzbek SSR Constitution and [word indistinct] question on the formation of the republic's government for review by the supreme session, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers considers it its pledge to [words indistinct] on the basis of its authority before the Republic's Supreme Soviet.

On the instructions of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, Deputy Usmankhodzhayev presented a proposal, supported by the party group and the soviet of elders, on the nomination of Deputy Kadyrov as chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. The Supreme Soviet adopted a statement stating that the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, (?responsible) before the Supreme Soviet, approved the activity of the republic's government and nominated Deputy Kadyrov as chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. The Supreme Soviet tasked Deputy Kadyrov to make a proposal on the staff of the republic's government.

The Supreme Soviet then proceeded to review the next question on the agenda: the formation of the Standing Commissions of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. It adopted a resolution on the formation of the Standing Commissions of the Supreme Soviet and their staff and chairmen. At the proposal of Deputy Osetrov, the Supreme Soviet passed a resolution on the formation of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee under the chairmanship of Comrade Khaydurov.

Then at the proposal of Deputy Abdullayeva, the Supreme Soviet elected the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court under the chairmanship of Comrade (Zivitaliyev).

After that, the Supreme Soviet proceeded to examine the next question on the agenda: the approval of the laws of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Name indistinct], secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on this question. The Supreme Soviet approved the laws of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and passed revelant laws and resolutions. Deputy Kadyrov was given the floor. Warmly thanking [words indistinct], he presented a report on the supreme staff of the republic's government for approval by the Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the staff of the government on the forthcoming activity of Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. A resolution by the Supreme Soviet adopted the basic direction of activity of the government. After [word indistinct], Deputy Kadyrov delivered a report to the session on the tasks of the republic's soviet and economic organs for further increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods. Then the discussion of reports began.

Ch. Gedzhenov, who has been working as first secretary of the Kaakhkinskiy party raykom, Ashkhabad Oblast, was elected first secretary of the party obkom.

After the debate, the Supreme Soviet passed resolutions on the questions discussed. With this, the first session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation concluded its work.

MOLDAVIA PARTY AKTIV CITES SHORTCOMINGS

PM281011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Developing the Masses' Initiative"]

[Text] Kishinev, 23 Nov -- In Moldavia's labor collectives, the competition for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the great victory is spreading. This was stated at a meeting of the republic's party aktiv held today. The results of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum and the republican party organization's tasks were discussed.

The keynote speaker, S.K. Grossu, first secreary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers focused attention on questions of extending and improving organizational and mass political work to mobilize the working people to successfully fulfill the 5-year plan targets. It was noted that despite certain positive results achieved in industry, the development of the agro-industrial complex, and the fulfillment of the food program, the state of affairs in a number of sectors of the republic's national economy does not accord with the demands of the day. The activity of certain enterprises, farms, and organizations has been affected by the unpreparedness for work at the beginning of the year, organizational errors, and complacency on the part of their leaders.

It was stressed that party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, and soviet economic organs must improve the work style, actively promote the strengthening of discipline, organization, and order, and educate cadres in the spirit of responsibility for the task in hand.

UZBEK PLENUM WARNS AGAINST ABUSES BY OFFICIALS

LD291829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] An Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum today discussed the tasks of the republican party organization in further improving work with cadres in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee. The rapporteur, Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Communist Party of the republic, and other speakers, noted that considerable work has recently been done in Uzbekistan to improve the selection, deployment, and nurturing of cadres and to enhance their responsibility for the work entrusted to them. Many mistakes that occurred in cadre policy in previous years have been eliminated, and a resolute struggle is being waged against a lack of principle and abuse of official positions. Not all questions, have been solved by any means, the speakers said. Much still remains to be done. The participants in the plenum mapped out ways of further improving cadre work.

NEW MARY OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

PM291050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Plenums Held"]

[Text] A plenum of the Mary Turkmen Communist Party Obkom has been held to discuss the oblast party organization's tasks in further improving work with cadres in the light of CPSU Central Committee demands. An organizational question was examined. The plenum relieved A. Akgayev of his duties as first secretary of the Mary party obkom in connection with his retirement on pension.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON MEAT, MILK PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

PM010843 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Mar 85 p 3

[Agricultural review by animal specialist M. Glinka: "Reserves Are Everywhere"]

[Text] These days 8-10 kg and more of milk are obtained per cow per day on the Put k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Sretenskiy Rayon and the Zastepinskiy Sovkhoz in Chita Oblast. Milk yields are significantly higher than last year on Altay Kray's Talmenskiy Sovkhoz and Ivanovo Oblast's Marshal Vasilevskiy Sovkhoz. Saratov Oblast's Saratovskiy and Mayak Revolyutsiy Sovkhozes are successfully fulfilling the plans for sales of livestock products to the state.

It is no accident that we have taken these examples of the skillful organization of work during the stabling period from regions in which a considerable proportion of the farms have failed to cope with this winter's difficulties. Cow's milk yields and gross milk production have fallen as a result. The productivity of the meat herd is also decreasing in a number of places. Thus, daily weight increases for cattle in Ivanovo Oblast during the first 5 months of wintering fell by 118 grams, or 22 percent, against the previous stabling period, by 28 percent in the Altay, and by 50 and 39 percent in Saratov and Chita Oblasts. It is frequently heard that this is a consequence of the unfavorable weather last summer and this winter. Difficult conditions really did occur. But while one person seeks a means of surmounting the difficulties in order to provide urban and rural inhabitants with valuable foodstuffs under any conditions, another sees these difficulties as a convenient excuse to evade responsibility. The experience of the aforementioned and many other kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which manage skillfully under the same conditions and on similar lands, convincingly shows that it is not so much a matter of a bad or good climate as the standard of leadership of the sector, the professional knowledge and skill of specialists, and the strength of labor and technological discipline.

Leaders, specialists, and ordinary workers on many farms have countered the vagaries of the weather with initiative and creativity, selflessness and shock labor. During the first 5 months of wintering kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Armenia, and many RSFSR and Ukrainian oblasts appreciably increased production of both milk and meat.

According to long-term average data, the lowest milk yields occur on the majority of farms in November-December. The dairy herd's productivity begins to grow in January and February -- the effect of mass calving. If this natural rise in productivity is reinforced with the skillful work of livestock raisers and the mass increase in milk production from newly calved cows, milk production increases still more rapidly. Working people on dairy farms in Belorussia, Latvia, and the RSFSR's Novgorod, Kursk, Orel, and Tyumen Oblasts have secured an appreciable increase in milk production. It is particularly gratifying that this growth has been achieved in the majority of instances thanks to factors of intensification and a considerable increase in the milk yield of cows. Thus, livestock raisers in Floreshtskiy Rayon -- front-runners of the Moldavian livestock raisers' competition -- have already obtained 491 kg of milk per cow, which is 38 kg more than in January-February last years. As a result, the gross yield there has increased 14 percent, and milk sales 17 percent. This is the best indicator in the republic. More and more new farms are embarking on the same path, which makes it possible to appreciably reduce expenditure of forage and means per quintal of output and thereby obtain more, cheaper milk with the same feed.

But, unfortunately, there are many kolkhozes and sovkhozes which continue to work in the old way. Last year farms in Chelyabinsk, Tomsk, and Chita Oblasts appreciably increased the number of cows without regard to the supply of feed to livestock units. But production did not increase as a result. In Tomsk Oblast the gross milk yield in the fourth quarter fell for the first time in many years. The situation has still not been rectified.

Cow productivity is lower than last year on livestock units in Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Tajikistan, Khabarovsk Kray, and Volgograd, Gorkiy, Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye, Donestk, and Kherson Oblasts. Kirov and Perm Oblast farms are now selling considerably less milk than last year. It is not just a case of a feed shortage. In February Kirov Oblast livestock units, for example, expended the most feed per standard head of cattle in the Volga-Vyatka Region but obtained the smallest milk yield -- just 120 kg per cow. The low quality of forage and its inefficient utilization told. Blunders by the zootechnical service, which has failed to correctly plan and organize herd reproduction, frequently have an adverse effect on the growth of milk yields. Thus, in Kalinin and Rostov Oblasts 10-14 percent fewer cows and heifers calved in January-February than a year ago. No wonder that less milk was obtained too. Production of calves is not high in the Kalmyk, North Osetian, Chechen-Ingush, and Buryat Autonomous Republics and in Pskov, Bryansk, and Smolensk Oblasts.

It is one of the priority tasks of rural workers to increase meat production. During the first months of the year meat sales increased on RSFSR, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirgiz, Armenian, and Turkmen farms. A valuable initiative has been put forward by livestock unit workers in Omsk Oblast's Bolsherechenskiy Rayon, who have pledged to increase beef production 21 percent in the next few years -- to 10,000 metric tons. Their initiative has met with amicable support in the oblast.

Tatar livestock raisers are successfully building up meat sales. They fulfilled the quarterly plan greatly ahead of schedule by selling tens of thousands of metric tons of meat during the first 2 months. These successes could have been still weightier if more attention had been devoted in the autonomous republic to the introduction of intensive fattening. Even though the average daily weight increases for cattle there are the highest in the Volga Region, they are still below last year's level.

The intensification of fattening and the raising of average daily weight increases for cattle and hogs are the most serious, most accessible and, at the same time, a quite inadequately utilized reserve for increasing meat production. In the majority of cases this indicator still remains below the minimum zootechnical norms. The best results in fattening cattle have been achieved by working people in livestock units in Estonia (564 grams put on in 24 hours) and Latvia (545 grams); in fattening hogs -- likewise in Estonia (458 grams), Lithuania (419 grams), and Moldavia (411 grams). But even in these places the discrepancy between the work results of progressive farms and the bulk of farms is extremely great. For example, livestock raisers on Gomel Oblast's Demekhi Sovkhoz secured a daily weight increase of more than 1 kg for cattle, and those on Minsk Oblast's Budagovo Sovkhoz secured a weight increase of 636 grams for hogs, against average indicators of 504 and 392 grams for Belorussia as a whole. Weight increases are extremely low for cattle on Turkmen farms (370 grams); and for hogs in Ukrainian livestock units (232 grams). This inevitably leads to overconsumption of feed per unit of output, increased prime production costs, and lower labor productivity.

The party has set urban and rural working people the responsible tast of achieving a decisive shift in transferring the national economy to the path of intensive development. Livestock raisers, too, must make their contribution to fulfilling this task.